The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7928.—VOL. XLVIII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd October, at her residence, Mount Alma, Port Curtis, the wife of David Stuart, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, at Tumut, Mrs. G. Gayes, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Cedar Grove, West Maitland, the wife of F. M. Doyle, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at Maravi, Edgecliffe Road, Mrs. Samuel Thompson, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at Llewellyn, Parramatta River, Mrs. George R. Uhr, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Hunter-street, Mrs. David M'Call, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th October, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, by special license, by the Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., Mr. George Moore, to Mrs. Sarah Hogan, both of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On Monday, 19th October.—Of your charity, pray for the soul of John O'Connell, Esq. (father of Dean O'Connell, of Wollongong), who departed this life at Launceston, Tasmania, fortified with the sacraments of the Church. *Requiescat in pace.*

On Friday, the 30th October, at her residence, Newcomen-street, Newcastle, Lucy, the beloved wife of W. F. Weatherill, timber merchant, after a short and painful illness, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, aged 36 years.

On the 1st instant, at Muswellbrook, James Alexander, youngest son of the late Captain James Mackay, H.M. 42nd Royal Highland Black Watch, and brother of Robert Mackay, Money Order Office, Sydney.

On the 1st instant, at Mount Arthur, Wellington, Mr. Louis Alphonse Daniel, after a short illness, aged 40 years.

On the 1st November, accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the river Nepean, at Mulgoa, Peter Thomas Carter, aged twenty-four, deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, J. R. STEAD, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 22nd November, 1863, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 20th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd October, 1863.

Return tickets between Sydney and Melbourne will be issued in future for £14.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received until 14th November next for the supply of such quantity of Australian COAL as may be required by steamships of this company employed in the mail service between Sydney and Galle during the year 1864.

The coal to be double screened, and to be delivered into the steamships, or on a wharf in Sydney.

Payment to be made in net cash monthly.

The company are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf, 23rd October, 1863.

Tenders will also be received for the supply of any coal which may be required during the same period, delivered at King George's Sound.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUCKLAND, F. D. GIBSON, commander, will be dispatched with the English mail (if arrived) November 14th.

Passengers are invited to inspect the magnificent accommodation of this fine vessel.

Shippers of horses are requested to complete their arrangements at once.

Now loading.

For freight and passage, apply at the company's office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS by the A. S. N. Co.'s Steamships to Port Denison.—From and after this date, the freights by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamships to Port Denison will be :—
Dead weight .. 60s. per ton
Measurement .. 80s. ditto.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of October, 1863.

FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, about SATURDAY, 7th, at 4 p.m.
To PORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, about SATURDAY, 7th, at 4 p.m.
To GLADSTONE.—EAGLE, about MONDAY, 9th, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—URARA, 9th November.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 9 a.m., leaving Gosford the following morning, at 8.
Phœnix Wharf, 5th November.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m., from the New Company's Wharf. All freights paid by the shipper.
WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

Goods for Clyde River not later than 11.30.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EXTRA TRIPS.—From THIS DAY, these steamers will ply as follows :—
From PARRAMATTA, at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY, at 9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.

The 8 o'clock steamer from Parramatta will, on arrival in Sydney, proceed to MANLY BEACH, returning in time for the 4.30 trip to Parramatta. The charge for the harbour trip will be only one shilling extra on the return tickets.
Phœnix Wharf, 12th October.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, DAILY.—
Phœnix Wharf,	Woolloomooloo,	Watson's Bay,
10 0	10.30	3 0

Fare—single tickets, 1s.; return tickets, 1s. 6d.
S. H. WILSON.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily.
Phœnix Wharf.	Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.	10.15, 2.15, 5.45.	10.30, 2.30.	8.15, 2.30, 4.45

Fare—single ticket 1s. S. H. WILSON.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO AND FROM THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The Macleay River Steam Company beg to inform the inhabitants of the Macleay River and shippers generally, that they will dispatch their first steamer from Sydney to the Macleay River, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, under the command of Captain COLLINS.

For freight apply to W. BROWN and SON, agents, Market Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER, to sail the first fair wind, the regular trader DART, Captain NIAS. Apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—The regular trader schooner ELIZABETH, GRIEVE, master, will take cargo at low rates. Apply on board, at Moon's Wharf; or J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FOR WOGONGA (Gulph Diggings).—The regular trader PORPOISE, TAYLOR, master, receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage "paid by shippers," apply J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—The fast-sailing schooner ALBION will be despatched in a few days. Only a limited quantity of freight can be taken.

For freight or passage apply to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RHODERICK DHU, now loading at the Baltic Wharf.

N.B. Freight.—Twenty shillings per ton measurement, seventeen shillings and sixpence per ton dead weight.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—The fast-sailing schooner ALBION will be despatched in a few days. Only a limited quantity of freight can be taken.

For freight or passage apply to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The schooner Martha Ellen having changed hands, the brig FAYAWAY, CROFT, master, will take her place on the berth, Albion Wharf; and, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The A1 fast sailing barque MARY AGNES, R. J. DARBY, master, clears THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass entries and forward bills of lading for signature at once.

For freight or passage apply to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

MARY and ROSE, for MELBOURNE direct.—For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—☞ The A1 clipper barque METEOR is now fast loading; has only room for a few tons, for which early application is necessary.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board, at Roddam and Leslie's Wharf; T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

*** Shippers of maize may depend upon this being the first vessel away.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The brig KESTREL, DAVIS, master, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail about 5th November.

For freight or passage apply MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, P. JONES, commander (now hourly expected), will meet with her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARLOTTE ANDREWS FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; J. A. BROWN, Spring-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for OTAGO.—The fine clipper brig MOUNTAIN MAID, VERNEY, master, will be ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf To-morrow, and will sail on THURSDAY, 12th instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER and OAMARU.—☞ The A1 clipper ship FANNY MERRIMAN, J. R. VANDERVORD, commander, is now fast loading, and being under charter, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

OTAGO GOLD FIELDS.—☞ The A1 clipper barque BREADALBANE, L. SAABYE, Commander (now hourly expected), will be quickly dispatched. This vessel has all her fittings up, and is well found.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 clipper Chilian barque DOMINGO, THAYER, master, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, 4th November next. Has room for a few tons light freight and cabin passengers.

Apply to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The first-class fast sailing barque CLARA SAYERS, JAMES BREMNER, commander, will sail on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BREMNER, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, 324, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—FOR FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—The fine A1 clipper ship ISLES OF THE SOUTH, 821 tons register, JAMES SENNETT, commander, has all her dead weight, and will be dispatched on 12th November.

Wool received at Marsden's shed.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her cabin accommodation, which is unsurpassed by any vessel in the trade. Can take a few steerage passengers.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The new clipper ship WHITEHALL, A1 at Lloyd's 14 years, WILLIAM JAMES, commander, having the bulk of her cargo on board, has room for a few more bales of wool.

For freight apply to the captain, on board; or J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

FIRST PASSENGER VESSEL FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship SHACKAMAXON, 989 tons register, JOHN B. TEULON, commander. Now loading at Towns' Wharf, principal portion of dead weight being engaged, will have quick despatch. Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay. This vessel has excellent accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage :—
Steerage £17 0 0
Second Cabin 28 0 0

For freight or passage apply to Captain TEULON; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct; to sail early in January. Messrs. Green's splendid A1 frigate-built ship ALFRED, 1400 tons, FREDERICK DE CARTERET, commander.

Passengers to London are invited to inspect the cabins of this fine ship, which are lofty, spacious, and ventilated by large ports.

An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

The outward run to Melbourne was made in 84 days.

RATES :
First cabin, according to arrangement.
Second ditto £30
Third ditto £20

Is now ready to receive wool at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.

For plans of cabins, freights, &c., apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail 10th January, 1864.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP ELIZABETH, from CALCUTTA.—Captain DELMOLINO will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. WOLFEN, BROTHERS, agents, New Pitt-street.

METEOR, for MELBOURNE.—Accounts must be rendered not later than FRIDAY morning, when ship goes to sea. ☞ A few tons only of maize or light freight will fill her in half-a-day. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., owners.

SHIP W. W. SMITH, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Campbell's Wharf at once. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced and freights paid at the office of the undersigned, when orders for delivery will be given. SAUNDERS and CO., agents.

SHIP ANTIPODES, FROM LONDON.—Consignees by the above ship will please pass ENTRIES for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to goods after they are landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the screw steamer BEAUTIFUL STAR, HUGH MORWICK, commander. This fine vessel has just been docked, painted, and thoroughly overhauled. W. H. ELDRED.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSEL for Adelaide and Wallaroo, and from the former port to Indian ports with dead weight and horses. MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP CINDERELLA, from London.—Consignees are requested to take notice that unless ENTRIES are passed for the following goods by 11 a.m., THIS DAY, Thursday, they will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense :—

	Consigned to
H in diamond, M—140 cases oilmen's stores	H. R. Hopkinson
EB in diamond—2 cases eau de cologne	Elliott, Brothers
S&Co.—4 cases	L. and S. Spyer and Co.
„ —23 bales	Ditto
M&C—500 cases brandy ..	Ditto
C over — over W—60 trunks ..	Ditto
ER over S—2 cases	Rev. E. Rogers
M in diamond—65 cases raisins..	Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
1 case	W. Bundock
JD over B in diamond—1 cask	J. Dale
1 case	H. E. Hill
JK over R in diamond—1 case..	Order.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., agents.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine British barque LAWRENCE, Captain SALMON, 450 tons burden, will be open for freight or charter, on discharge of her inward cargo. Apply to HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle streets.

FOR SALE.—The well-known schooner ADEONA (shortly expected to arrive at this port), 99 tons n. p. m. register. Carries 180 tons of coal. Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

IRON SCREW STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—The A1 Screw Steamer XANTHE, 689 tons register, and 950 tons burden, now on her way out from Cardiff, in ballast, and due here in about two or three weeks, is open for PURCHASE or CHARTER. She was built in Hull, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Martin, Samuelson, and Company, under special survey, in April 1862, and is fitted with direct acting engines of 140 horse power, tubular boilers, donkey engines, steam cranes, and pumps to empty her ballast water tanks, which hold 250 tons. Her dimensions are
Length, 205 feet.
Breadth, 28¼ ditto.
Depth, 16¼ ditto.

She has lofty 'tween decks, which, at small cost, might be fitted up for passengers or cattle traffic; for the latter she is admirably adapted, as her ballast and other tanks on board would hold ample water for an ordinary voyage.

She is barque rigged, but has the requisite gear on board to rig as a three-masted schooner.

For the last twelve months she has been employed in the French and Mediterranean trade, where she gave great satisfaction, both on account of her economy in working and great carrying capacity. She has DELIVERED 958 tons grain, and her bunkers hold five days' consumption of coal.

Before sailing she underwent a thorough overhaul at the hands of Messrs. S. and H. Morton and Company, whose certificate, as to her being then in first-rate condition, is held by the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish further information.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Sydney.
14th October.

CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL, Riley-street.—Anniversary SERVICES in connexion with the above will be held (D.V.) on next Lord's Day, in Ebenezer Chapel, Riley-street, Surry Hills. To be conducted in the morning by the Rev. W. SLATYER; in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock (for the young), by the Rev. J. R. VETCH; in the evening, by the Rev. S. HUMPHREYS. Collections in aid of the school funds at the close of the morning and evening services.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The Adjourned Special General MEETING of the Congregation will be held in the Chapel THIS EVENING, 5th November, at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN SOCIETY, Pitt-street.—Dr. NEILD will deliver a LECTURE in connection with the above, TO-NIGHT; commencing at half-past 7. He proposes to spend a desultory evening with the poets.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—The usual Monthly MEETING of members of this club will be held at the Club Room, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 5th instant, at half-past 4 precisely, to ballot for new members. By order of the Commodore,
GEORGE H. HOWELL, honorary secretary.

CRICKET.—NEWTOWN CLUB.—A special MEETING will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, to decide upon a new uniform for the club.
THOMAS J. DAY, honorary secretary.

RETURN PICNIC to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney.—The public are hereby informed that TICKETS will not be issued after FRIDAY next, the 6th instant. JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

RETURN PICNIC to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney.—The committee for carrying out the above have made arrangements that the PICNIC take place on TUESDAY, 10th November next. Tickets may be obtained from any of the members. Gentlemen, £1; ladies, 10s. each.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given that at noon on MONDAY, the 16th instant, a MEETING of the Electors of the above municipality will be held in the Council Chambers, Waverley-street, for the purpose of nominating and electing a councillor for Waverley Ward, in the place of J. C. Raymond, Esq., resigned, and of electing a councillor for Nelson Ward, in place of J. B. Holdsworth, likewise resigned. By order of CHARLES SIMMONS, chairman.

BOTANY RAILWAY COMPANY.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the Botany Railway Company will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of dissolving or carrying on the said Company.
JOHN LUCAS, chairman.

COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—A Preliminary MEETING of Delegates from the various trades interested in colonial manufactures will be held at the Lighthouse Hotel, Sussex-street, THIS EVENING, the 5th November, at 8 o'clock, to take the necessary steps for calling a Public Meeting at the Victoria Theatre, on an early date.

The following trades are expected to appoint delegates to represent them :—

Cabinetmakers	Saddlers and Harnessmakers
Coachmakers	Tanners and Curriers
Joiners and Carpenters	Boot and Shoe Makers.
Tailors	

W. PENMAN, JAMES WILSON, Jun., } Honorary Secretaries.

Australian Gaslight Company's Office, Sydney, 14th October, 1863.

FOURTH INSTALMENT.—Notice is hereby given that at a Special General Meeting of Proprietors of this Company, held this day at the Company's Office, Sydney, the following resolution was passed unanimously :—That this meeting hereby calls for the payment of a fourth instalment of ONE POUND per Share on the New Shares issued in the year 1859; such payment to be made to the Treasurer, the Bank of New South Wales, at the banking house, Sydney, on or before FRIDAY, the first day of January next.

Proprietors are respectfully reminded that at the special general meeting, held on the 9th March, 1859, it was resolved as follows :—

"That dividend on the new shares be computed from the date of each payment to the end of the then current half-year, at the rate which shall be declared for such half-year, provided, however, that in terms of the Act 8 Wm. IV. section 42, no dividend shall be allowed in respect of any share or shares until all calls made in respect thereof shall have been paid."
R. MANSFIELD.

THE PHŒNIX INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—A Sale of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's offices, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 5th November, at half-past 3 p.m. By order of the directors,
November 5. J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS EVENING, at the Hall, Pitt-street. Chair taken at half-past 7.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Germania 955, E. C.—Regular monthly MEETING at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of J. E. DESMOND, Bathurst.—All Creditors in the above estate are requested to forward their Claims to the office of Messrs. BERGIN, M'ENCROE, and CO., 519 and 521, George-street, Sydney, on or before MONDAY, the 23rd instant.
SAMUEL BELL, trustee.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—COMPANY DRILL, THIS EVENING, at Railway Station, at half-past 7 punctual. A full muster is particularly requested. Sergeant-Major Lee will be present.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

CITY BANK.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be open for the transfer of shares, THIS DAY, and will be closed from the 16th instant until the 16th of December next ensuing.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, chairman.

JUVENILE TONIC SOL-FA CONCERT.—The Pupils of Paddington National School will perform a Selection of Part Music, in aid of the School Library, on FRIDAY EVENING next, November 6th. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, One Shilling each, to be obtained of the Teachers of the School, or of Mr. BLUMER, Paddington.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

PATRICK MULLANY, waiter or servant, is requested to return without delay the PARCEL he took, either designedly or by mistake, from the shop of W. HOWES, tailor, Pitt-street, or legal means will be instituted to recover it.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee .... Mr. W. S. Lyster.
Last Night but three of the Engagement of Miss GEORGIA HODSON.
Great success of the Grand Fairy Extravaganza of NOUREDDIN,
Or the Fast Young Turk and the Pretty Persian.
Which will be given THIS EVENING (Thursday), FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, November 5th, 6th, and 7th.

Scheherazade .... } Miss GEORGIA HODSON
Noureddin .... }
Mustapha Roschus Khan .... Mr. Fred. Younge
Caliph Haroun Alraschid .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
Sheik Ibrahim .... Mr. Lloyd
Giaffar .... Mr. Manly
Dost-i-beg ...... } Slave Merchants { .. Mr. C. Walsh
Warman-beg .... } { .. Mr. Beaumont
Dinarizide .... } Miss Fanny Younge
Prunes and Prism .... }
Fairy Haffizza .... Miss Seymour

To commence with Planche's Great Drama of LAVATER.

Lavater .... Mr. Bartlett
Marquis de Treval .... Mr. C. Walsh
Betman .... Mr. F. Younge
Count di Steinberg .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
Christian .... Mr. Manley
Zug .... Mr. G. W. Daniels
Servant .... Mr. Baker
Louise .... Miss A. M. Quinn
Madame Betman .... Miss Griffiths

MONDAY EVENING, November 9.—Benefit of Miss GEORGIA HODSON, and last night of her engagement.

TUESDAY, November 10.—SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.

WEDNESDAY.—First appearance of the celebrated comedienne Miss EMMA NEVILLE, and Mr. GEORGE LODER, in their celebrated entertainment, THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

Alteration of time: Doors open at half-past 7, curtain rises at 8 precisely.

Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street. Box office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Last three nights of Madame MARIE DURET.
Last three nights of
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.
Madame GORDON HYDE as Manrico.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, November 5th, the performance will commence with
THE FRENCH SPY; or
THE WILD ARAB OF THE DESERT.

Henri St. Alme (a French Lancer) }
Hamet Caramaniy (an Arab boy) } Madame Marie Duret.
Mathilde de Meric (a French girl) }

To conclude with
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE!

Manrico .... Madame Gordon Hyde.
Azucena .... Mr. J. P. Hyde.
Song—Peace Inviting.... } Madame Gordon Hyde.
Song—Harkee la Morte.. }

The eminent tragedian, Mr. CHARLES DILLON, is engaged, and will shortly appear and play his farewell engagement prior to his departure for London. The favourite and popular actress, Mrs. CHARLES DILLON, is also engaged.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY.—Messrs. POUSSARD and DOUAY'S next Grand Evening CONCERT will be for the BENEFIT of M. DOUAY, TO-NIGHT.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Instrumental Duet—Souvenir de Bellini .. Poussard and Douay
Messrs. POUSSARD and DOUAY.
Ballad—My own, my guiding star (Robin Hood) .. Macfarren
Miss FLORENCE BEVERLEY.
Solo, violoncello—2nd Grand Concerto .... R. Douay
Mons. RENE DOUAY.
Song—Calm is the deep .... Birch
Mr. W. H. WILKINSON.
Solo, violin—Masaniello .... Auber
Mons. HORACE POUSSARD.
Waltz—Il Bacio .... ———
Miss JULIA SIMMONS.
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Vocal Duet—A. B. C. .... Parry
Miss JULIA SIMMONS and Mr. W. H. WILKINSON.
Solo, Violoncello—Cujus Animam .... Rossini
Mons. RENE DOUAY.
Song—The Mocking Bird .... Christy
Miss FLORENCE BEVERLEY.
Solo, Violin—American Carnival .... H. Poussard
Mons. HORACE POUSSARD.
Song—Philip, the Falconer .... Loder
Mr. W. H. WILKINSON.
Solo, Violoncello—Souvenir de Spa .... Servais
Mons. RENE DOUAY.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Reserved seat tickets can be secured at the following music stores :—Messrs. J. H. Anderson, George-street; J. R. Clarke, George-street; Wilkie, Elvy, and Co., George-street; Moss, Hunter-street; Johnson and Co., Pitt-street; and at the Cafe Français, George-street.

Prices of Admission :—Reserved seats, 5s.; body of hall, 3s.; gallery and back seats, 2s.

PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY.—GERMAN ASSOCIATION. PICNIC, on MONDAY, the 9th of November (BIRTHDAY OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES),
at Dr. Eichler's country residence, Petersham, on which occasion an ensign will be handed over to the Society.

The full German Band is engaged for the occasion.

The picnic is not an exclusive one, and parties desirous to join may apply for tickets to the following members of the Committee :—

Mr. Charles Lamy, 163, South Head Road.

Mr. Jos. Gattenhoff, 6, Hosking's-place, Castlereagh-street.

Mr. F. A. Muller, European Hotel, Castlereagh-street; and of

J. P. Lennartz, Committee Rooms, Grafton Arms, 490, George-street.

Tickets—Gentlemen, 12s. 6d.; double tickets, 20s.; ladies' tickets, 10s.; children, from 8 to 15 years, 2s. 6d.

N.B.—Apply for tickets in time, as the list will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

BALMAIN POUND.—Notice is hereby given that, on TUESDAY next, the 10th day of November instant, the Justices assembled in Petty Sessions at the Water Police Court, Sydney, will select and appoint some person to be Keeper of the above Pound, in the room of John Henry Webb, resigned.

Applications for the office, addressed to the Bench of Magistrates at this Court, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 9th instant.
WILLIAM CRANE, Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Water Police Office, Sydney, 3rd November, 1863.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—An EVENING CLASS is in course of formation to prepare gentlemen as draftsmen in surveyors' and mechanical engineers' offices; likewise for the drawing branch of the Surveyor-General's department. Address G. B., care of Mr. Bowden, Land Sale Rooms, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—SINGING.—Mr. FRED. LYSTER, a pupil of Garcia and Lablache, has the honour to announce that, during the recess of the Opera, he will receive PUPILS.

Terms, on application to WILKIE and ELVY, George-street.

A CARD.—JULIUS HOGARTH and CO., Practical Jewellers and Watchmakers, 21, Hunter-street.

AGISTMENT.—Rooty Hill, 4000 acres, well fenced. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN AGENCY for the Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Pitt-street North. E. RAMSAY.

COLONIAL COPPER TOKENS bought, in any quantities. DAVEY and HUNTER, City Boot and Shoe Bazaar, New Market-buildings, George-street.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—The best Luncheon Rooms in Sydney, open from 12 to 3. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS Luncheon Rooms now open. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—The best Billiard Table in Sydney. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—M'GRATH and PUNCH beg to inform their old friends that they have opened the above hotel

D. BUIST AND SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Flutinas, Concertinas, tuned and repaired. 235, George-street.

CARD.—W. HOWES, Tailor, 264, Pitt-street. Best material, fit, and workmanship; lowest charge—opposite Tattersall's Hotel or School of Arts. Suits from £2 10s.; *trousers from 18s. 6d.*

DR. BOWMAN, Consulting Physician, is at home for consultation before 2, and after 6 p.m. Appointments for visits arranged before 12 noon. No. 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street East, opposite St. James' Church.

EAR and EYE DISEASES.—T. WESTROPP, M.R.C.S., 221, Castlereagh-street.

ESTABLISHED DENTIST.—Mr. M. EMANUEL continues to supply Artificial Teeth, with all the latest improvements, best workmanship, and moderate charges. Teeth stopped, 5s. Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. ☞ Note the address—the Old Dental Establishment, 330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.

ESTABLISHED 21 years. Corner of Pitt and King streets. Dr. EMANUEL, surgical and mechanical dentist. Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped; moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Dr. EMANUEL, the old established Dentist, from George-street to Pitt street.

FRENCH POLISHING.—Furniture Repaired, Polished, Restuffed, &c. G. WOOD, Park-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

GEORGE LORKING, Tailor and Wholesale Manufacturer, 24, York-street, near Barrack-street.

KELLEY'S Phrenological Chambers REMOVED to 328, George-street, near Hunter-street. Examinations and written Delineations of Character and advice given daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Registers from 2s. 6d.

THE YOUNG MAN'S WAY to Intelligence, Respectability, Honour, and Usefulness. "Self-knowledge is the essence of all knowledge." The Phrenologist can tell you WHAT you can undertake with a reasonable hope of success. Consult KELLEY.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method is painless, obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street. Hours from 9 till 6.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

LONDON CARPET and Floorcloth Warehouse, 255, George-st. T. F. BATES, proprietor. Established 1857.

MRS NORDEN, 169, South Head Road.—Left-off clothes purchased; ornaments and glass given in exchange.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO. have removed to 393, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. FELTON, from No. 151, Macquarie-st. to No. 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

REMOVAL.—Mr. AARON, Surgeon, &c., from Hyde Park Terrace, to 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. N.B.—Vaccination daily at the Dispensary, from 2 to 3.

TOBACCO FACTORY.—REMOVAL.—H. DIXSON'S tobacco business is transferred to and carried on only at his New Factory, 198, York-street, formerly Iredale's iron store, opposite the Markets.

ROBERT HORNE has opened his new Luncheon Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Moffit's, stationer. Gentlemen paying a visit will find everything served up in the best of style. Luncheons, every day at one o'clock, 1s.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. REYNOLDS, Solicitor, Smith-street.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS MARINE FAMILY HOTEL, Botany Bay. VICKERS MOYSE, proprietor.

SPECTACLES to suit all Sights. LECKY'S New Spectacle Shop, 530, George-street, opposite Druitt-st.

SKITTLES (Saloon), and Lignum Vitæ Balls MADE to order. H. MILGROVE, turner, Park-street.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

T. PIERCE, News Agent, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo. Advertisements received until 7 p.m.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street. OPEN DAILY, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

THE TRADESMAN'S PROTECTION OFFICE, for the Recovery of Rents and Debts.—Mr. A. COOPER, Accountant and Debt Collector, 351, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. Letters from the country promptly attended to. Accounts collected. Cash paid immediately. N.B.—Office hours from 8 to 10 a.m., and 6 to 9 p.m.

VACCINATION GRATUITOUSLY on Children not over ten years of age, living in Cook and Fitzroy Wards, at the Infirmary daily, at 2 o'clock, and at St. Vincent's Hospital Tuesdays and Fridays, at half-past 3.

WATER CURE, Water Cure.—Come to the Water Cure at Kingston Heights and be healed.

MONEY TO LEND on mortgage; reasonable terms. City property preferred. £250 or £500. Apply to Mr. THOMAS MAY, Park Lodge, Parramatta.

W. MARSHALL, Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired, Pitt-st, near Liverpool-st.

BONE-DUST.—Pyrmont Bone-dust Steam Mills.—These works, situated in Murray-street, near the Pyrmont bridge, are in full operation, and bone-dust can now be obtained in any quantity at the above address, and at Messrs. J. GRAHAM and CO., Markets, Sydney, at the following prices, viz. :—
Quarter inch .. .. £5 10 0 per ton.
Finest pulverised .. .. 6 10 0 „
Other qualities in proportion.
JONES and CO.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND—a certain cure for blight and aphis.

GISHURST COMPOUND, genuine English, at LAW, SOMNER, and CO.'S.

SEEDS, Agricultural and Garden. Storekeepers' prices strictly moderate. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street—Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, Female Servants, on HIRE for town and country.

A RESPECTABLE Married Woman, having lost her own baby, would take a baby to wet-nurse. Apply 27, Greek-street, Glebe.

A SPRING VAN WANTED. ARMSTRONG'S Stables, Pitt-street.

DISENGAGED, a Merchant's CLERK or Storeman; good references. Address WAREHOUSE K., Post Office.

ERRAND BOY, about 14, wanted. C. H. MAY, opposite Post Office.

IN a First-class SCHOOL, healthily situated, a little Girl would be taken on very moderate terms—a companion being required for another eight years old. M. B., Larter's, South Head Road.

LOADING for WELLINGTON. Apply Mr. H. D. LAMBERT, at Keele and Co.'s, Hunter-street.

LOADING FOR
Goulburn	Wagga Wagga
Yass	Lambing Flat
Tumut	Forbes.

CHURCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

SECOND MASTER WANTED, after Christmas. Collegiate School, Cook's River.

TURNOVER APPRENTICE Wanted for Queensland. Apply to A. CUBITT, Bridge-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as Butcher. Lately arrived out. Address J. D., Post Office, Sydney.

TO SALESWOMEN.—Wanted, an experienced HAND, to take charge of the ladies' department. ARDERN and EDMONSON, 86, King-street.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted immediately, a single Gentleman as RESIDENT TEACHER. Address, stating salary required, Messrs. NORRIS and FACHE, Sydney Writing Institution, 45, Hunter-street.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a SITUATION in a Timber Yard or Store: a competent hand to measure all kinds of timber. Good references, if required. Address S. M., 549, Kent-street South.

TO CAPTAINS and SHIPOWNERS.—A duly qualified Medical PRACTITIONER is desirous to proceed home very shortly, and would be happy to offer his services on very liberal terms. Apply ALB. KIRSCHBAUM, 121, King-street.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted, immediately, at the Sydney Writing Institution, an ASSISTANT MASTER. Applications in own handwriting, stating salary expected, will be received by Messrs. NORRIS and FACHE, This Day, 45, Hunter-street.

TEAMS WANTED FOR
Mackerwa	Mudgee
Lachlan	Tambaroora
Tumberumba	Jugiong
Meroo	Gundagai.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, an active young MAN, as Waiter, and BOY as Boots, &c. BRANSGROVE'S Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a COOK and STEWARD, for the brig Kestrel. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply Star Hotel, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a LAD. HENRY RICE, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. 207, Macquarie-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to drive a baker's cart. Apply at 237, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to Rent, a small waterside COTTAGE. North Shore preferred. L. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a LAD, who has some practical knowledge of tin work. Apply 770, George-street.

WANTED, a good BAKER. Address I. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL. Apply to Mr. IRELAND, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT. Apply to E. BOWER, grocer, 282, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 6, Wynyard-square, at the hour of half-past 12, This Day.

WANTED, a stout GIRL, to take care of children and assist at housework. 60, Market-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE-SERVANT, one that can milk. Apply at 119, King-street, second floor.

WANTED, a BOY, to milk. HEALEY and M'DONALD, 77, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 192, Lower George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Breakfast and Sleeping APARTMENTS in a private family. Terms. N. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, three Houses PAINTED by contract. W. PIMM, butcher, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to sell a Patent Chaff-cutter and set of Measures, cheap. P. STANLEY, grocer, Haymarket.

WANTED, a light Baker's CART. Apply at GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. No. 6, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Apply after 9, SENIOR, chemist, opposite Jamison-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Cabinet-making. W. ALEXANDER, 395, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a LAD. Apply at 42, Crown-street, near the Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Empty CASKS, all kinds. Address, stating price, L. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a strong second-hand Baker's CART. Stables, next BELL'S LIFE Office, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, as LIGHT PORTER and to be useful. 800, George-st. South.

WANTED, a RUNNER, one accustomed to the boats. Hero of Waterloo, corner of Fort-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to make himself useful. Apply to A. S. B. C. P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

WANTED, a PARTNER, to open a Livery Stable. Address STABLE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an intelligent Youth, as Apprentice to the Coachpainting. T. MOORE, 293, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. CHANDLER, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER. Apply H. TOOSE, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED to RENT, a BOAT from 4 to 6 tons. Apply 184, Sussex-street.

WANTED to Sell, Butcher's BLOCK and Weights, Scales, and Tools. Apply R. FREY, 134, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, as NURSE and Needlewoman. Apply, after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. JOSKE, 126, William-street.

WANTED, to buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off CLOTHING. Address Mrs. MASKELL, Bathurst-street East. Notes attended to.

WANTED, to LET quiet HACKNEYS, 2s. 6d. per hour. Stables, adjoining BELL'S LIFE OFFICE, 266, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, General Outfitter's SALESMAN (one used to the seamen's trade preferred). LEVI and CO., 197, George-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 12 years old, to make herself useful and nurse a baby. Apply next door to DIXON'S, the undertaker, George-street South.

WANTED, by a young MAN, with good references, a SITUATION in a shop or store. A. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Person a SITUATION as Cook or Cook and Laundress. Good references. B. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Nursemaid, and to make herself otherwise useful. Apply Grafton Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged WOMAN, a Housemaid and Needlewoman; also a young GIRL, to assist in the bar. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a DRAPER, for the Wholesale Department in the Maitland establishment. Apply to DAVID COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, This Morning, a first-rate HAND, to take charge of the fancy department. GEORGE CHISHOLM.

WANTED, by a Lady, who is a good Pianist, a SITUATION as Resident or Daily GOVERNESS. Address F. E., 83, Union-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION as House and PARLOUR-MAID. Address P. V., 59, Union-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for young children; state qualifications. Address XX, T. Farr, 454, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION, as useful housekeeper, either in the town or country. Address M. A., 83, Union-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, to Mrs. MACDONALD, 54, Brisbane-street, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, to Purchase, for cash, COTTAGE, 4 rooms; Surry Hills preferred. D. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Person who has had great experience in sheep and cattle, a SITUATION. G. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable SINGLE WOMAN as Cook and Laundress; she must be thoroughly competent in her work. At Mrs. WALTER LONG'S, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for Kiama, a first-class HORSESHOER; also, a BOY, that understands milking, and a good rider. Apply J. GRIFFITHS and CO., 553, George-street South.

WANTED, an active, respectable, middle-aged WOMAN, as General SERVANT; good references indispensable. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, 37, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; none need apply who are not competent. Apply Mr. MILLER, grocer, 78, Clarence-street, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED, by an experienced LAUNDRESS, just arrived from England, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family. Address E. H., in care of Mr. A. S. KING, Albert-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £4500, by a gentleman, having a station in Queensland, capable of carrying over one hundred thousand sheep, and now partially stocked. Address PORT DENISON, HERALD Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT in a Store, by a young man who has a knowledge of carpentering. Will make himself generally useful. Address SEA DRIFT, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable married Female, a SITUATION as General SERVANT, a short distance from Sydney preferred. Apply 291, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a TRAVELLER, to represent a wholesale grocery, wine, and spirit house, who has already a large country connection. None need apply but those who have had experience. Address A. H. C., Post Office.

WANTED, a GIRL of about 14—a Protestant, to help in the house work and be generally useful. Apply This Day, before 12 o'clock, to Mrs. ALEXANDER GORDON, Redfern. Respectable references as to character will be required.

WANTED, HOUSES.—The undersigned has numerous applications for medium sized Houses at moderate rents, either in the city or within easy distance. Landlords having HOUSES to LET, are therefore respectfully invited to leave particulars. No charges unless let. F. R. BISHWORTH, auctioneer, house and land agent, No. 401, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

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STREET-SONGS.

A WELL-KNOWN author of our own time once laid upon himself the task of investigating the literature of the Masses. He bought a specimen of all the penny periodicals, whose name was legion even then, and which now have become as the leaves of Vallambrosa, except that many of them do not exist so long as from spring to autumn, and he read each number (or averred he did) right through from beginning to end. A still more conscientious man would have perused the continuous story that pervades each of them—buying up the back numbers, and bespeaking those to come for that especial purpose—but our author was himself a writer of serial stories, and he knew better than that; besides, he could guess pretty well what had happened, and what might be expected to happen, to hero and ruffian, to betrayer and betrayed, so that he fairly held himself excused. He read, in all, about four-and-twenty of these wonderful little magazines, and he came to the conclusion, that they were written in a manner which he could never hope to emulate. He was really anxious to do so, for the circulation of some of them was immense—far greater than that of the respectable journal with which he was himself connected. The man who wrote the continuous stories, although not a person of literary eminence, was an object of envy to our author, tolerably popular though he was; the latter might count his readers by tens of thousands, but the former could count them by hundreds of thousands. He had got the masses by the ear, and he knew how to hold on to it. A curious proof of this occurred a little while afterwards, when one of the most popular of these periodicals fell into the hands of a too enterprising publisher, who started in its pages one of the novels of Sir Walter Scott. Its readers had certainly never read Scott, but they evinced no desire whatever to make his acquaintance. The circulation fell with ruinous rapidity; in four months, Sir Walter had choked off ninety thousand subscribers: and the enterprising publisher had to recall Fitzball—the idol of his literary public—by whose magic wand the masses were presently beckoned back again.

Our author of course detested Fitzball, and would have given the world to expose him; but, as a matter of fact, there was nothing to expose. He hoped to find him immoral, or at least improper, but such was not the case; the writings of Fitzball are harmless as water-arrow-root. He looked for incidents of startling interest, but with the exception of the usual occurrences—the saving of the heroine from drowning, and her release from the ordinary bull—there was nothing to excite a thrill in the most impulsive. He looked for the exemplary punishments of the Bad Men, and lo! they generally died repentant, and dispensing blessings in liberal profusion. He looked for broad and hilarious merriment, if not for wit; but he might just as well have looked for that in the "Post Office Directory." There was not a scintillation of humour to be found in a single one of the four-and-twenty periodicals. The masses take their pleasure sadly, and look upon literature as a very serious subject indeed.

Upon the whole, our author retired from his severe labours, having achieved no practical result. His investigations led him nowhere, except to a consciousness of his own inability to rival the supreme Fitzball. He came to the conclusion, that the latter owed his success to the fact, that he was only a very, very little intellectually superior to his readers, and that he was without the slightest individuality of any kind. Thus, he never unduly elevated the Masses, never puzzled them, never shocked them; but always titillated them with the notion that his own works were the very works that they themselves would have written had literature happened to have been their calling. They had thought his thoughts, or something very like them, before: they had imagined his "situations;" while his very localities were not unknown to them, for his descriptions were vague enough to allow themselves to be adapted to any scene.

Now, we ourselves have been devoted for a very considerable period to the study of street songs, and we find them to afford even a more mysterious subject for reflection than Mr. Fitzball's prose. It is all very well to quote the dismally hackneyed sentiment of "Give me the making of a people's ballads, and let who will make their laws;" but it is a thing easier said than done. There are an immense number of popular melodies now lying before us, of which, to use a popular expression, we can make neither head nor tail. They are very varied in subject, in metre, and in style, yet, albeit ourselves accustomed to poetic labours, we are totally at a loss to account for their composition. A very few of them, indeed, are ballads of literary merit with which we are all familiar; but, as a general rule, our great poets have failed as signally as our great novelists to find their way to the heart of the Masses—that is to say, to that lowest substratum of society able to comprehend literature, or appreciate verse at all. The ballads before us have no author's name attached to any of them, and if they had, we should probably be none the wiser; yet these are the songs which are listened to by millions, and purchased, at a halfpenny each, with a wood cut, by thousands. These wood-cuts not only add the charm of another art to that of song, but they introduce an element of imagination; they suggest, but they do not illustrate, since they invariably refer to something of a totally different character to the matter in hand. Thus, over the Blue-eyed Maid there is depicted a Three-decker in full sail; over the Battle of Navarino is a pastoral person milking a cow; and over the Plague-ship at Sea, there are a gentleman and lady going to church, with a cloud-borne cherub with his eyes upon them, as in a valentine.

These songs, be it premised, have not been bought at a stall, or out of an umbrella, with any pecuniary abatement, in consequence of our taking a quantity; they have been collected by ourselves, in city and village, in the street and on the race-course, at Berkshire sword playings, and at Cumberland wrestling-matches, and not until we heard them sung and applauded. The popularity of some of them is further assured by our possessing many duplicate copies, and it is these, in particular, which most excite our admiration—in the sense of wonder. The more popular a street ballad is, the more unintelligible, as it seems to us, is its composition. Some of them, we regret to say, are improper, and unfit for quotation; some of them are pathetic; some are humorous; a few are patriotic; a few didactic; and many are amatory; but the thing which seems most to secure the attention of the many-headed is Confusion—Poetic Chaos. It is not that matters are not clearly explained, and therefore may be suggestive; but they are left unfinished, as if type itself was wanting. One subject is suddenly deserted for another, not only without reason, but even without rhyme; the first line of a couplet being left all alone, with not even a comma, as it were, to tie up the poetic arteries. We are not speaking of the mere mistakes of the printer, which are tremendous indeed, but of the miscarriage of the language, which babbles in an idiotic and unconnected manner, like the Atlantic Telegraph before it became utterly speechless. For instance, let us take that very popular street song, called the "Grand Conversation of Napoleon," of which there are several versions, but all distinguished by this charming confusion. The title awakes some wonder to begin with, since there are not even two persons mentioned in the song to hold a conversation at all, and far less a grand one.

It was over that wild-beaten trasenah of bold Bonaparte,
Did pace the sands and lofty rocks of St. Helens's shore
The wind it blew a hurricane the lightnings flash around did dart
The sea-gulls were shrieking and the waves around did roar;
An hush rude winds, the stranger cried, awhile I range the dreary spot,
Where last a gallant hero his envied eyes did close,
But while his valued limbs do rot, his name will never be forgot.

This grand conversation on Napoleon arose.
Ah England, he cried, why did you persecute that hero bold,
Much better had you slain him on the plains of Waterloo;
Napoleon he was a friend to heroes all, *both young and old,*
He caused the money for to fly wherever he did go;
When plains [*] were ranging night and day that bold commander to betray,
He cried, I'll go to Moscow and then 'twill ease my woes.
If fortune shines without delay, then all the world shall me obey.

This grand conversation on Napoleon arose
That thousands of men he then *did raise*, to conquer Moscow by surprise,
He led his men across the Alps oppressed by frost and snow
But being near the Russian land he then began *to open his eyes*
For Moscow was a burning, and the men *drove to and fro*,
Napoleon dauntless viewed the flame and wept in anguish for the same,
He cried retreat my gallant men *for time so quickly goes.*
What thousands did on that retreat some forced their horses for to eat,
This grand conversation on Napoleon arose.

There is a great deal more of it, but perhaps the above will be sufficient. Why Napoleon should be so dear to the writer, why his eyes should be "envied," and his limbs "valued," although we have heard of "precious limbs"—we know not; this old and favourite street song, however, is perhaps a relic of the revolutionary epoch, when our own lower classes sympathised with the French. But observe how the poet interlards his song with mere phrases—such as we have italicised; not because they have the least affinity with his subject, but because they lie nearest to his hand.

When Blucher led the Russians [!] in, *it nearly broke Napoleon's heart.*
He cried, my thirty thousand men are killed and *I am sold.*

And again—

His son soon followed to the tomb; *it was an awful plot,*

a remark which, if directed against the allied monarchs, can scarcely be termed justifiable. In another panegyric upon the mighty Corsican, the curious expression,

He caused the money for to fly wherever he did go,

occurs once more. Is it possible that our street-song writers can be subsidised, like the *Morning Chronicle?* Else, how comes it that they are so Napoleonic in their ideas? Under the singular title of "The Green Linnet," the great Emperor is most tenderly alluded to in *Maria Louisa's Lament,*

The cold lofty Alps you freely went over
Which nature had placed in your way,
That Maringo, Saloney, around you did hover
And Paris did rejoice the next day.
It grieves me the hardships you did undergo
Over mountains you travelled all covered with snow.
The balance of power your courage laid low.
Are you gone, will I never see you more?

* * *

When the trumpet of war the grand blast was sounding
You marched to the north with good will,
To relieve the poor slaves in their vile sack clothing
You used your exertion and skill
You spread out the wings of your envied train
While tyrants great Cæsar's old nest set in flames
Their own subjects they caused to eat herbs on the plain
Are you gone, will I never see you more?

In great Waterloo, where numbers laid sprawling
In every field high and low
Fame on her trumpets thro' Frenchmen were calling
Fresh laurels to place on her brow.
Usurpers did tremble to hear the loud call,
The third old Bate's new buildings did fall
The Spaniards their fleet in the harbour did call
Are you gone, will I never see you more?

This is pretty well in the way of poetical enigma, but the last verse is perfection, since the printer has therein vied with the poet in producing utter unintelligibility.

'thro the deserts of Abyssinia,
I find no cure for my pain,
Will I go and enquire in the Isle of St. Helens
No, we will whisper in vain,
Tell me you critics, now tell me in it me
The nation I will range my green linnet to find
Was he slain at Waterloo, at Elba on the Rhine,
If he was I will so—

That is the last verse, pure and simple. What can the critics tell, thus being appealed to? They can only affirm, from the peculiar use of the word 'will,' that the talented author is an Irishman. Surely, when so much study and acumen are devoted, at the universities and elsewhere, to elucidate obscure texts in an ancient poet, some attention might be paid to the mysteries of popular English ballad! We have listened for hours to the hypotheses of classical lecturers upon the erasure and substitution of a Greek letter, and have received with humility his advice as to procuring the best German edition of a Greek play, now let us, in return, recommend to those gentlemen, or their successors, the investigation of Maria Louisa's Lament, of which we possess no less than five editions, and all, as it seems to us, intensely needing revision.

It must not be supposed, however, that all street-songs are thus unintelligible; this is only the case when they are street-songs and nothing else: many of them have an existence other than that of the halfpenny broad-sheet, in books of songs—Vocal Warblers or Wreaths of Melody—and these are, by comparison, faultless. Having these famous text-books to consult, in place of oral tradition, an editor would have no excuse for any such errors. Thus, the Ratcatcher's Daughter, a ballad, by the by, somewhat irrelevantly surmounted by a mediæval design in black-letter, has come to our hands in all its native purity, a phrase which could not be used of many of its congeners which have enjoyed the same advantages. Comic street-songs are generally coarse and stupid, but the present specimen, although describing persons in a humble station of life, is correct and humorous. The author is careful to tell us that his heroine was not always a resident in the unaristocratic locality inhabited by her parent.

She was not born in Westminster
But on t'other side of the water,
And the gentlefolk they all bought sprats
Of the pretty ratcatcher's daughter.

An affecting instance of the power of her beauty, as sprats are, for the most part, purchased by the poorer classes only. Neither rich nor poor could, however, have ignored either her or her profession.

If she cried sprats in Westminster
She'd such a loud sweet voice, sir,*
You might hear her all down Parliament-street
As far as Charing Cross, sir.

The rich and great came far and near
To marry her they all sought her
* * *
But there was a man cried "lilly white sand"
In Cupid's net had caught her.

The two following verses are really humorous in a high degree:

* "sir" is always inserted when either the rhyme or the metre seems to require it.

Now lily white sand so ran in her head
When coming along the Strand, *sir,*
She forgot she'd got sprats upon her head
And cried "Buy my lily white sand O,"
The folks amazed all thought her crazed
All along the Strand, O,
To hear a girl with sprats upon her head
Cry "Buy my lily white sand O."

The ratcatcher's daughter ran so in *his* head
He didn't know what he was arter
Stead of crying "Buy my lily white sand
He cried "Do you want any ratcatcher's darter?"
The donkey cocked his ears and brayed
Folks wondered what he was arter
To hear a lily white sandman cry
Do you want any ratcatcher's daughter.

Many of our readers have probably heard this affecting ballad, whether they would or not, as sung in her Majesty's highways, and it is not necessary to harrow the feelings of the less fortunate who have not heard it by describing that catastrophe which caused the lover

To cut his throat with a piece of glass
And stab his donkey arter,
So that donkey and lilly white sandman died
Thro' the love of the ratcatcher's darter.

But there is both humour and pathos in the above verses, although as curiously distorted as in a nigger melody. In both these qualities the street-song is generally deficient. The courtships, too, are arranged with ludicrous haste, and the situations are not dramatic, but only "stagey."

THE RIVER ROE

As I went out one evening all in the month of June
The primroses and daisies and violets were in bloom
I spied a lovely fair one, and her I did not know,
I took her for an angel that was bathing in the Roe.
* * * * *
Her surname I'll not tell, lest you might her know
But her master's habitation is on the River Roe.
* * * * *
I said my pretty fair maid if with me you 'll agree
We'll join our hands in wedlock, and wedded we will be.
My father he's a nobleman the country well does know
And his dwelling lies convenient to the River Roe.
Sh quickly made answer, and this to me did say
"My mistress, she is waiting, I have no time to stay
I'll meet you to-morrow and my mistress won't know,
We have had some conversation on the River Roe."

This last most unexpected remark is surely by the author of

The grand conversation on Napoleon arose.

He can no more keep that piece of idiocy out of his compositions than Mr. Dick could eliminate Charles I. from his memorial, and it occurs here again and again; but it is only necessary to state that the marriage of the nobleman and the servant was solemnised with unusual rapidity:

We were married next evening as you shall shortly know;
She has servants to attend her, and she dwells upon the River Roe.

In the above excessively stupid composition, some features of the Old Ballad have evidently been preserved—the casual meeting, and the love at first sight of the nobleman with the maiden of low degree; but how strangely are they confused with modern "servantgalism," and its *I have no time to stay, and My mistress won't know!*

The highwayman, who inspired so many street-songs of the last century, is now almost forgotten. In all our collection, there is but one melody in his honour, entitled *Brennan on the Moor*, and surmounted by a handsome cavalier in a Spanish cloak, to which are attached three enormous medals of exquisite workmanship. A curious mixture of Robin Hood and the Newgate Calendar is herein apparent:

But what he'd taken from the rich, like Turpin and Black Bess,
He always did divide it with the widows in distress.

Nobody, we suppose, would have been more astonished than Turpin (except Black Bess) at having such a system of benevolence imputed to him. Brennan having been "basely betrayed" (like any unsuspecting female) "by a false-hearted young man," yet "with the mounted cavalry a noble battle made:"

He lost his foremost finger, which was shot off by a ball
So Brennan and his comrade they were taken *after all*

His last farewell would be more affecting if it were less incorrectly printed:

Farewell unto my wive and to my children three
Likewise my aged father he may shed tears for me
And so my loving mother who tore her gery locks and cried,
Saying, 'With Willie Brennan in your cradle you had died.'

The last statement is entirely at variance with the rest of the ballad. Ancient songs such as these suffer most from errors and omissions, simply because the editor, who has probably no library to consult, is as much in the dark as his readers. The mere misprints have sometimes quite a fine black-letter air, as,

Knownin the woss betrayed.

In *The Widow that keeps the Lamb Inn*, on the other hand, the editor seems more than at home. This is a good song, and contains much tolerable wit in the unambitious form of puns. The second line contains an admission truly modest, and unusual in a travelled person:

A traveller for many long years have I been
But I never went over to France.
Most cities and all market-towns [a beautiful touch] I 've been in
From Berwick on Tweed to Penzance,
Many hotels and taverns I've been in my time
And many fair landladys seen—
But of all the fair charmers who others outshine
Give me the sweet widow,
The dear little widow,
I mean the sweet widow that keeps the Lamb Inn.

Her lips are as roses [rosy?] as o'en is her wine,
And like all her liquors she's neat.
She's full of good spirits that really devine
And while serving her bitters, looks sweet.

The experience of the poet in the matter of inns is extensive indeed.

There's Bet at the "Blossom" and Poll of the "Crown"
Fat Dolly who owns "the Red Heart,"
There's Kate of "the Garter and Star" of renown,
And Peggy who keeps "the Skylark."
Spruce Fan of "the Eagle" and Nan of "the Bell"
Pretty Jane of "the Man drest in Green"
But of all the fair creatures who others excel
Give me the sweet widow who keeps the Lamb Inn.
There's Nance at "the Old Woman clothed in Gray"
I look black upon her, I vow.
And Letty who Graces the "Old Load of Hay"
I don't care a straw for her now.

In strong but not agreeable contrast to street-songs of this sort are the religious ballads. These are principally addressed to the Irish population, and are, without exception, Roman Catholic—nay, Ultramontane, in their tone. In the *Lines on the Mission at Navan Town*, all Irish Catholics are prayed to lend an ear unto the glorious victory of this "tryumphant" year: speaking of some ecclesiastical pageant, the poet informs us,

Since Moses led the Israelites
The like was never known.
The procession it was splendid
The truth I do declare,
The clergy walked with incense grand
The Virgin's banner there;
Whilst the medel of holy innocence
The children all in white
With the holy Dr. Cantwell
It was his heart's delight.

Nor is this ecclesiastic with the unfortunate name the only priest herein immortalised.

Both night and day one labours hard
To guard and teach her flock—
The Reverend Father Fortescue
Stands on St. Peter's Rock.
One Faith, one Church, one Lord and God,
There's certainly no more,
You unbelieving Christians
Now this great God adore;
To fly a doubled repentance
The eleventh hour, make haste
And join our holy missioners
Against Antichrist—the Beste!

In the song on *Dr. Cahill's Visit to England*, the author diffidently states, 'the praise of that great theologian I am quite unfit to lay down,' but that is the sole instance of modesty which these religious ballads afford. Their unblushing bigotry and insolent dictation would be truly humorous, did they not, alas! but too faithfully represent the feelings of the class to which they are addressed.

The realistic class of street-song, that which simply describes every-day life as it now is, seems to flourish best in the manufacturing districts. In *The Handsome Factory Lass*, we find the heroine addressing a power quite novel in poetical adjurations:

Oh cruel *Turnout*, thou hast been severe.

In the *Contented Wife and her Satisfied Husband* there is a most admirable and common-sense statement of domestic expenditure; the husband, who has One Pound One a week, finds his wife spends it all in household matters, and desires to know how the money goes.

"Well now, says she, "if you must know, you shall, with good intent,
"Now first we pay half-a-crown every Monday morn for rent,
Three and sixpence for bread, and for butter sugar and tea
Two and twopence I lay out as you may plainly see.
There is tenpence every week for coals and sixpence wood and coke
Threepence needles pins and thread, and sixpence half-penny soap,
Three and sixpence every week for meat, two shillings for potatoes and greens,
And then there's threepence halfpenny every week for milk and cream;"

and thus she goes into every item, until she is able to remark in conclusion:

"There's just a single penny left of your one pound one,
So where does candles, matches, and such things come from."

The refutation of extravagance could not be more complete in the mouth of Mr. Gladstone himself. Social morality, good sense, and accuracy are combined in this poem, which indeed has no drawback, except that it has no poetry in it, and but very indifferent rhymes.

Our collection comprises some very excellent *Dreadful Murders*, but they are almost too shocking for quotation. The thing most insisted on in these, next to the interesting details of the deed itself, is exact Locality. Thus, in the elegy upon *Norah Scannell:*

In Albert Square, in High Street, Shadwell,
With a foreigner she did reside—
A man of blood, thought nought of murder
The laws of England he defied
Through jealousy this bloodthirsty murderer
In cold blood, devoid of strife,
With a weapon—the Spanish dagger—
He took away poor Norah's life.

The poet dwells rather too fondly upon the incisions made by this formidable weapon, but he reserves his climax of sanguinary detail for the suicide of the murderer himself.

He had blown out his brains—the walls were covered!
His teeth and jaws were scattered around,
Part of his brains were on the ceiling.
Part of his tongue was on the ground.

There are few, even of our Temperance readers, who have not heard snatches of the street-song *I likes a Drop of Good Beer;* but the great original, here present, contains sentiments which we ourselves have missed in its viva voce delivery, and which may have escaped the observation of others; which would be a pity. Rum, observes this enthusiast for malt liquor, causes the hair to fall off—will make the bald pates to appear.

I never goes out, but I carries about
My little pint nuggin of beer;
For I likes a drop o good beer, I do,
I likes a drop o good beer;
And darn his eyes whoever tries
To rob a poor man of his beer.

The word "darn" being obviously used in the sense of to close up, and having no connection whatever with the usual vulgar expletive of the lower classes.

My wife and I feel always dry
At market on Saturday night
Then a nuggin of beer I never did fear
For my wife always says it is right.

There is a tribute to woman's prudence and judgment; and here is another to her taste:

For *she* likes a drop o good beer, she do,
&c., &c.

The whole concludes with a loyal enthusiasm, thus:

Long may Queen Victoria reign
And be to her subjects dear
And wherever she goes we'll wallop her foes
Only give us a skinful of beer.

As we turn over the fading broad-sheets before us, there seems many more street-songs deserving of admission into these respectable columns; but space, or rather the want of it, forbids further extract. There is room for the gem of the collection, and that is all. It is entitled *Red-haired Man's Wife*, and possesses a blotched frontispiece, apparently intended for a landscape.

Ye muses nine combine and lend me your aid
To pen these few lines you shall find my heart is betrayed
By a virgin fair whom I love as dear as my wife.
She has from me flown and become the Red-haired Man's wife.

Observe the effect of passion in the lover, not only in his carelessness of punctuation, but in his use of the definite article "the," as though there was but one Red-haired Man in all the world, including Scotland.

A letter I sent by a friend down the sea-shore
To let her understand I am the man that does her adore,
If she would leave that slave I would forfeit my life
She'd live like a lady, I mean the Red-haired Man's wife.

The injured swain determines to try the effect of Nature upon his love-sick mind:

I straight took my walk each day through a thick shady grove;
Thro' pearling streams where warblers nimbly rove;
* * * *
The lark and the linnet softly sent up their strains
The nymphs of Phœnicia swiftly skipped over the plains.

He must, therefore, one would think, have gone abroad; but, at all events, he returns to England, and seeks by accident the very sea-side place—probably Margate—to which his faithless fair has fled:

I was conveyed where nature boasts of her pride,
I stood in amaze and gazed on the Red-haired Man's bride.

He endeavours to persuade her to elope, by reminding her of her broken vows:

Don't you remember the time that I gave you my heart,
You solemnly swore from me you never would part.

She allows that that is all very true, but that she is now the red-haired man's wife, and intends to remain so. Then he proposes a composition—namely, that she shall be both their wives, and instances as an authority for that peculiar arrangement the patriarch (whom he calls "a patriot") David:

My darling fair Phœnix, the same as if you were my own,
The Patriot David had numbers of wives 'tis well known.

The lady, however, at once perceives the illogical as well (we will hope) as the immoral character of this argument; and as a last resource, the tempter offers her a gift—perhaps his photograph. She not only shows herself totally disinclined, however, to figure before Sir Creswell Creawell, but she gives the young man a bit of judicious advice into the bargain:

Therefore, *take it easy*, as nature has caused this strife,
I was given away, and will remain the Red-haired Man's wife.

Surely never before did Virtue and Philosophy combine more harmoniously in the same couplet.—*Chambers.*

A correspondent of the *Salut Public* of Lyons states that in the rich vineyards of the canton of Nuits, at Vosne, Vougeot, Chambolle, Morey, Gevrey, and Chambertin, the vines present a most satisfactory appearance. The bunches are large and the grapes well filled. If no unfavourable atmospheric change occurs before the vintage, 1863 will count among the best wine years of the present century.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

(From the London Review, August 22.)

THERE was a period, about five-and-twenty or thirty years ago, when American credit and American securities took a position among British capitalists which promised to give the inhabitants of those States great facilities as borrowers of money. It was, of course, antecedent to the explosion of the United States Bank, and previously to the discovery of the trickery and fraud perpetrated by the astute Nicholas Biddle and his accomplished colleagues, with the view of supporting that ricketty institution. Nevertheless, meanwhile, through the assistance of trusty agents, attracted by the promises of huge commissions and large margins in price, several well-known London establishments requiring employment for their resources did not hesitate to enter into engagements to adopt a variety of American issues both in the shape of State stocks and the bonds and debentures of a number of the railway companies just then struggling into existence. To ensure ready negotiation of these supposed valuable securities, which in almost every instance carried a rate of interest equal to 6 per cent., the loan-mongers and brokers introduced contracts for the purchase of iron and railway material, so that the the extra "dead weight" of a second commission induced many persons who would not otherwise have ventured in them to take a portion of risk incident to a fresh business arrangement. The progress the contractors made in floating stocks, shares, and bonds encouraged the manufacture of new classes, and consequently the appetite of the public was gratified by competitors, over the length and breadth of the Union, who, if they did not find first class establishments here ready to enter into their arrangements, speedily obtained access to second and third rate houses, which, tempted by the success of some of their neighbours, could not resist the profits which were said to arise from this kind of business. The staid particularity of Lombard street was even for a while carried away by the excitement, and bankers and others in that locality, who had formerly looked only to Consols and Exchequer Bills as the kind of negotiable property on which to make advances, filled their boxes with American scrip and American promises to pay, allured by the seeming advantage of the rate of interest and the price at which they were held. During the time this financial game was proceeding, and our 'cute Yankee cousins were constructing their public works, and principally their lines of railway, the banks were organized; and these, by one special channel or another, aided to maintain the existing fashion till the grand crisis of 1835 36 arrived, when the true extent of transatlantic indebtedness, and the worth of the paper they had circulated throughout the world, became properly ascertained. When the grand collapse occurred, its influence permeating all banking circles, it was, however, soon perceived that the Britisher was not companionless in his misfortunes, for the Parisian and the Hollander were alike sacrificed—since they in their turn, not having allowed the golden opportunity for participation to pass, experienced difficulty from the inability of States and companies to fulfil their engagements, even where they had sufficient honesty to recognise their existence. Then arose the doctrine of repudiation, which, forming a most convenient though discreditable mode of avoiding payment, did more than anything else to destroy the *prestige* of the States as borrowers, and the character of their merchants and citizens as trustworthy people. At the same time, and nearly as possible at the same date, the United States Bank, with its diminished capital and enormously enlarged liabilities, succumbed, and in its fall brought a succession of disasters, from which there was no recovery for years. In the various investigations which followed this break-down of State, bank, and railway responsibilities, circumstances transpired to show that if the Yankees were too willing borrowers, offering any terms rather than not obtaining the money, English and other capitalists had in special cases been but too facile lenders, thinking that they had secured a good bargain, with sufficient guarantee for its due enforcement. Their great mistake in this respect was only rendered apparent when the law courts of the Union failed to administer justice, and when the disgraceful proceedings of those who should have preserved their country's financial honour, provoked the caustic satire of the writer of "Peter Plymley."

The shock thus given to American finance and American credit has never yet been repaired. Years have intervened, and endeavours have been made at one epoch and another to secure assistance in the European money markets when assistance has been required. But never have these attempts been successful in the manner that they should have been, looking at the great resources of the country, the aptitude of the people for its development, and their untiring energy. United States Stocks—those based on the security of the Union—have occasionally been popular at a price; Some of the Southern State Stocks, like Virginia, have also been supported, and two or three of the long arterial railways; but whenever it has been desired to give a stimulus to American credit or American enterprise, the gaunt spectre of repudiation has appeared to damp the ardour of the public or the individuals who sought prematurely to encourage the movement. But the second blow from which the railway interest of the United States suffered was the revelations elicited in the Schuyler fraud, the explosion of the Ohio Trust Company, and the liquidations which succeeded those memorable events. The extravagant expenditure on the lines, the doubtful accounts presented, the depth of indebtedness owing to the issue of first, second, and third mortgage bonds, and the eventual suspension of dividends, entailed another panic, from the effects of which even some of our prominent statesmen did not escape—the honoured Richard Cobden himself having in a pecuniary sense been compromised. The character and credit of the Americans again were seriously damaged by the flagrant jobbery, which places men in an unfortunate position in these undertakings, who were wholly incompetent to manage them, with salaries out of all proportion to their deserts, and this at a most critical juncture in their existence, and when it was a question, in fact, whether the works themselves would not have to be altogether stopped. The third, and in all probability the final blow to American securities, will prove to be the war between the contending factions of North and South. Each party has already experienced its ruinous effects from the drain to maintain standing armies in the field and to provide for the requisite expenditure. If the South have had to submit to exorbitant rates to obtain moderate amounts of capital and supplies, the North have had to appeal to forced loans, and this not always with success. The currency of the South has naturally become depreciated, and has circulated only in those quarters where its value is looked upon more as a symbol of money in the midst of a great national struggle than as something of worth; and in the North the free issue of green-backs has produced such a revolution in exchange and quotations that the Federal debt will, before long, represent an enormous total. With labour disturbed and manufacturing industry utterly paralysed, there can be no other result than utter financial ruin, which will sooner or later accrue. Take place when it may, and the end cannot be far off, the crash will be most fearful to contemplate, and the North and South alike will, if possible, be plunged still deeper in fiscal disorganisation and mercantile embarrassment. What hope can there be in the next decade for America or her securities, even when she in reality possesses a chance of emerging from such a "slough of despond?" Financial regulations have not burdened her back for the last eighteen months; favour has been accorded and licenses voted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to do what? To increase the debt by every means in his power, and by every strategy he could devise—not with the ultimate view of redemption, but to obtain ready money, in whatever shape he could or on any terms he was able, to pay the army, feed needy Government officials, and keep up a semblance of solvency. With all these resorts to Treasury issues, to advances on loan notes, to greenbacks, and postage currency, the stream of finance is drifting to one end—absolute and inevitable bankruptcy. The excitement of the situation, the lust of conquest, may maintain the Treasury and its resources so long as there is the military chest to supply, but as soon as the charm of war—if there be a charm in bloodshed—shall subside, we must be prepared for the worst, for it will then be very shortly realised. Even the most sober-minded of our English merchants and capitalists have been looking ahead and arranging accordingly. They have sold out their securities for what they would fetch; they have narrowed their mercantile engagements to within the most confined limits; and they state unhesitatingly that they equally distrust the North or South, as to the strict performance of any engagements that they may discover hereafter inconvenient to bear. In fact, the revival of the doctrine of repudiation will, it is believed, be witnessed, not in single or isolated cases, but in a wholesale form; and the very tone of hostility adopted towards England and Englishmen is presumed to be the precursor of that change, which if it shall not seek revenge in open hostilities, may effect its covert purpose in a less dignified way. Of course, it is highly probable that some of the American railway stocks and shares may turn out good speculations, so far as a rise or fall in prices is concerned, and it is also extremely likely that combined operations may occasion a temporary inflation, in order if possible to trap the unwary; but the day of popularity for American securities, as bona fide securities, has passed, and the public will exercise a sound and healthy discretion by hesitating to invest in any description, however tempting the quotation, or however *couleur de rose* any of the reports may seem. British losses by American stocks and shares may already be reckoned to have reached millions; and it is very desirable, much though it may be deplored by New York operators and New York agents, whose aim is commission and brokerage, that this system of plundering the English should be for ever arrested.

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED?

(From Once a Week.)

FEW questions can be started more curious or more interesting than that which relates to the existence or non-existence of life on the other planets of our solar system. Arguments on both sides have been urged with more or less ability; the negative being chiefly based on the assumption that they are unfitted, for physical reasons, to be the home of beings organised as we are. Though there is in reality no reason why living beings differently organised to ourselves should not inhabit those worlds, we propose to show that an inhabitant of the planet we occupy, might, if transported hence to one of them, be capable of continued existence there with jus: that slight modification which would grow out of a change of condition. As their adaptability for habitation must depend to a great extent on the matter of which they are composed, it is worth while stating the hypothesis which we conceive to be the most plausible as to the mode in which they were formed—an hypothesis, be it here remarked, which agrees, on the whole, with the opinions maintained by Sir D. Brewster and other high authorities.

The idea that the sun is an incandescent mass seems to be confirmed by the recent experiments of Kirchoff, Bunsen, and others; and very wonderful indeed are the inferences which flow from their discoveries. We know that the sun revolves on its axis in a certain period, and appearances indicate that the same results follow from this in his case, as regards the regular set of currents of air, as on the earth. The larger and brighter masses of cloud are heaped together more thickly on either side of a band running across the sun's disc than elsewhere, owing, as is supposed, to currents analogous to our trade winds. They are also observed to collect round the huge dark spots so frequently visible on the sun's disk. The cause of these spots cannot be explained, but when numerous they do certainly affect the amount of light transmitted to us, as the experiments of Secchi show the light emitted from a spot near the centre of the sun does not exceed in quantity that which flows from the edge of the disc, where the luminosity is least, and from whence it goes on increasing towards the centre. But these masses of cloud are far from being of the innocent nature of those which float in our atmosphere. Instead of being particles of water, they are, there is good reason to believe, formed of metallic vapours, which, if they descend at all, pour down on the body of the sun in a fiery shower with a force, compared with which our tropical rains are light as falling dew. The mass of which the sun is composed is so enormous that the mind cannot form the faintest conception of the period which must elapse before its fires are extinguished and it disappears from the firmament, as other luminaries have done before it. Nor would it be possible, even if its combustion were more rapid than it is, to perceive any diminution in its dimension, though the most careful observations were continued through successive generations. But that which generations could not perceive may well have taken place for all that, and it is easy to imagine that there was a time when in a nebulous state it filled the whole space included within the orbit of Neptune. Its revolution on its axis would cause the denser particles of which it is composed to fly outwards, and a ring would be formed which, by the dissipation of heat in space, would probably contract and fracture, and the fractured portions may then have coalesced and assumed the form of a globe, retained in its orbit by the attraction of the mass of matter from which it had seperated, and rotating on its axis in the same way as its constituent particles had done when it formed part of the parent body, or it may be that this continuous rotation may be due, as has been asserted, to the effects of electricity; a theory which was promulgated some years since in this country, though it has recently been revived in France, and spoken of as something quite novel.

Assuming the above theory to be true, the same process would be repeated as the sun continued to revolve and scatter its heat through space, and the planet Uranus would be formed. A repetition of it would produce Saturn, next Jupiter, then the huge planet, or the bodies that may once have been one, the Asteroids; then Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury in succession, and, possibly, another planet within the orbit of Mercury, which from its proximity to that luminary is invisible to us. Assuming that we have now positive evidence that all the metals with which we are acquainted exist in a state of combustion in the sun's atmosphere, and having regard to the physical appearances discernible on the planets belonging to our system, it may fairly be inferred upon this principle that they are all composed of similar substances. The question of their adaptability to the residence of organised beings, not differing essentially from ourselves, therefore would rest on their bulk, on the amount of light and heat they receive from the central orb, and on the presence of an atmosphere.

First, as regards their bulk. The weight of an

object on the Earth is in proportion to the density of the globe and the distance of the object from its centre. The same holds good with respect to Jupiter, which is thirteen hundred and thirty times larger; and supposing the densities of both to be alike, the consequence would be that any object whatever, whether a man, a tree, or one of the pyramids, transported hence to that planet would crumble to pieces under the force of the attraction. But the densities of the planets are not equal. Taking first the exterior planet, Neptune, it is found that, bulk for bulk, its weight as compared with the Earth is as one to six, or nearly that of water, which is five and a half times lighter than the solid matter contained in our globe. Thus though the bulk of Neptune is one hundred and seven times that of the Earth, its relative lightness, combined with the fact that an object on its surface is nearly five times more distant from its centre, would cause bodies to weigh nearly the same there as here. We will make this matter a little clearer to those who have not considered the subject.

If the density of Neptune were the same as the earth, bodies placed at the same distance from its centre would weigh 107 times heavier than here. But as the weight of a body, or the force with which it is drawn towards the centre of the globe* on which it rests, is diminished in proportion as it is more distant from the centre of attraction, a deduction would have to be made on this account, so that a man who weighed 150 lbs. on the Earth would actually weigh only 700 lbs. on the surface of Neptune. This is calculated on the supposition that the density of Neptune is the same as that of the planet we inhabit. The fact, however, is, as we have already said, that in consequence of the lightness of Neptune as compared with the Earth, a man going hence to that globe would be able to move with the same facility. As regards Uranus, though its dimensions are eighty-two times that of the earth, its weight, as compared with it, bulk for bulk, is not greater than that of Neptune, that is to say, as one to six, or a little less than water. The same powers of locomotion would therefore suffice if a man were transported to Uranus. Saturn is comparatively much lighter than either of the planets previously mentioned; they are of nearly the same weight as a globe of water would be, whereas Saturn is lighter in the proportion of one to one-and-a-half. But as its volume is 857 times that of the Earth, the actual weight of a man on its surface would be somewhat greater than on this globe, but not in a degree capable of impeding his movements to any serious extent.

The enormous dimensions of Jupiter, notwithstanding its lightness as compared bulk for bulk with the Earth, would render a residence on it irksome, though not impossible, without an increase of muscular power. On Mars half the strength we possess would be sufficient to enable us to move about and supply our wants with facility. The same may be said of Mercury; and as regards the only other planet of our system not yet mentioned, Venus, we should there be unconscious of having changed our habitation, as far as bodily strength is concerned.

We do not see, in the lightness of the majority of the planets as compared with our own globe, any ground for the inference that they are thereby unfit for human habitation, since lightness is quite compatible with solidity. The other objections that might be urged are, that there would be an insufficient supply of light and heat to support life on planets revolving at such an enormous distance from the central orb whence that light and heat emanates. At the first glance it would seem that if we have not a superabundance of either it must follow that Jupiter, which is five times more distant, must be deficient in both; and that this deficiency must go on increasing in an eminent degree as we recede to Saturn, which is nine times, to Uranus, which is eighteen times, and to Neptune, which is twenty-eight times more distant than the Earth. But a little consideration will show that, though regarded with our organs of vision, the sun, seen from Neptune, would appear of about the same diameter as a bright star, an enlargement of the pupils would cause objects on its surface to appear as brilliantly illuminated as on the Earth; the same result would be produced if the retina were rendered more sensible, either of which modifications might be produced without any alteration in the structural organisation of the eye.

But the most important question of all is: Have the other planets an atmosphere resembling ours? If they have not, it is clear that, however closely they may resemble the Earth in other respects, they cannot be inhabited by beings like us. If we were deprived of our atmosphere we know that there could be no clouds, no gradual passage from light to darkness; objects would be strongly lighted or in deep shadow, the sun would be a brilliant object, but the firmament would appear black, and dotted with stars; there would be neither life nor sound, and the Earth would circle round the Sun, a frozen ball, devoid of everything which would render life on it agreeable, even if it were possible.

Observations that have been made, establish conclusively the fact that other planets are enveloped in atmospheres. The two planets most favourably situated with respect to us for telescopic examinations, are Venus, Jupiter, and Mars. Surrounding Venus, we perceive what many astronomers consider to be a thick atmosphere, — so dense indeed that the twilight has been perfectly distinguished there; and this, together with its position, and the masses of cloud which float in it, denoting the presence of water, render the discovery of anything relative to the configuration of its surface highly improbable, beyond the fact that it has its chains of mountains, resembling those on the Earth. In the case of Mars, we are able to go beyond this. With a telescope possessing the requisite power, we can trace the boundaries of oceans and continents, and even the snow which lies at its polar circles, and the extent to which it is dissolved by the summer sun. By means of the lights and shadows on its surface, the fact that it rotates on its axis in as nearly as possible the same time as the Earth, has been proved; the same may also be said of the other planets, the differences in the time occupied in their respective revolutions being so trifling that it is not necessary to specify them.

Thus the existence of atmospheres round the other planets of our system being so highly probable, we have good grounds for believing that they are suited for the habitation of beings like ourselves. Objections on the ground of insufficient warmth are overruled at once, the degree of heat will be regulated by the density of the atmosphere. We know that we have only to ascend a mountain till we attain an altitude of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, to find snow at the same time that the country at its foot is parched with heat, which is accounted for by the fact that the atmosphere is much more dense at the surface of the earth than at an elevation of three miles above it. If, then, our own experience enables us to prove that so slight a change of position in our atmosphere makes all the difference between life and death, surely no sane person will continue to urge the want of warmth in the more distant planets, as a reason for their being uninhabitable, when by a slight increase of density in their atmospheres their temperature would be raised to an equality with ours; moreover, we do not yet know that the heat we enjoy emanates entirely from the sun, or from the combined action of the sun's rays and terrestrial agencies.

Having urged the preceding facts by way of proof that there is no essential difference between the physical condition of the Earth and that of the other planets of the system, it can be hardly necessary to pursue the argument of the extreme probability of their being inhabited by beings organised as we are.

The proofs that the globe we inhabit was expressly designed as a dwelling for us abound so thickly, that for any person to maintain that it was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, is preposterous; and the evidences of design are not stronger in the case of the Earth than as regards other planets. We all remember how a distinguished German philosopher, who had been reflecting on this subject in his study, on entering his dining-room and perceiving a salad, suddenly exclaimed, "So, then, if lettuce, chervil, beetroot, and the other vegetables I see there, had been flying about in space with eggs, oil, and vinegar, they might at last have formed a salad!" "Yes," answered his wife, "but not a salad like that before you." The lady was undoubtedly right. Simple as such a result might have appeared, the probabilities against the substances mixing themselves together in the proportions to form a good salad would puzzle a Quetelet to calculate.

If Chance had had anything to do with the formation of the Earth, there would be no reason why it should rotate on its axis in twenty-four hours, and yet a comparatively slight increase of that period might have rendered it uninhabitable. A very slight deviation from the actual inclination of its axis would have had a similar effect. Without an atmosphere we could not, of course, exist at all; but a very slight addition to one of the gases of which it is composed would destroy every living thing on the Earth's surface, and its attraction would reduce the globe to a mass of ashes. Everything, then, being so nicely adapted to the maintenance of life, and such an apparently trifling modification being capable of extinguishing it altogether, it is impossible to reflect on these matters without being driven to the conclusion that the Earth was formed expressly as a dwelling for us. And can we, then, doubt that the same Creator who formed this globe created the others for a like purpose? That their inhabitants resemble us physically is only a reasonable supposition, considering the close resemblance of the different orbs; how far they may differ from us morally can only be imagined.

GEORGE LEIGH.

* It seems only justice to J. von Gumpach to mention here, that he has published a thick volume, in which he asserts that the opinion generally held that the form of the earth is similar to that of an orange is erroneous, and that the real shape more resembles that of a lemon, and he argues that many of the wrecks which occur from a miscalculation of the position of the vessel arises from this erroneous belief.

THE FORTHCOMING ASS SHOW.

(From the Saturday Review, August 15.)

CERTAIN observations in the letter of the *Times'* Paris Correspondent on the practice of vivisection in France, published last Saturday, have been made the occasion of an article, which appeared in that paper of Tuesday, and that article shows that the season in which the leading journal edits itself has set in. The article to which we allude—as the newspaper phrase runs—is a regular sensation paper. It is brimfull of horrors, and it assures us that it is the daily practice in France to perform "vivisection" for no conceivable purpose whatever, and merely to verify, for the sake of every student, the most elementary and well-known facts in animal physiology. The article and the letter go further, and condescend to statistics. It is stated that the number of animals done to death in France by vivisection amounts to "tens of millions." The phrase is nobly and audaciously vague, but construing it in the lowest sense, it enumerates the victims of unnecessary torture, in France, as at least twenty millions. We are told that sometimes one horse is vivisected as many as sixty times; but supposing that every vivisected animal is submitted to only a single operation, some curious results follow if this statement is, after the Colenso method, to be submitted to the rules of Cocker. Let us suppose that there are as many as a hundred great schools of medicine and veterinary science, metropolitan and provincial, in France, in which vivisection is employed—a number certainly beyond the facts of the case, if, as we have heard, there is only one medical school in Paris in which vivisection is performed at all. Let us further suppose that vivisection has been constantly practised in each and every one of those chief schools for as many as thirty years—a calculation which is also a very liberal one, as the practice is recent, and is in the *Times* traced back only to Magendie's public lectures in 1830. To arrive at the "tens of millions" of cases of vivisection quoted and emphasized by the article-writer in the *Times*, and which we set down in its lowest form as 20,000,000, no less than 200,000 instances of vivisection must have taken place in each and in every one of the hundred vivisecting French medical schools; and, if this has been going on for thirty years, more than twenty-two experiments in vivisection must have been performed every day in each of these hundred schools, and vivisection must have been practised in each of them on as many as 300 days in the year. But the present rate may be assumed to be about the past rate, or, as the practice is said to be on the increase, we may set down the daily experiments on the living animal as now twenty-five in each school. This gives the astounding total of 2500 French acts of vivisection now going on for each of the 300 working days throughout the year, and no less than 750,000 instances of vivisection as now annually performed in France. And as each vivisection may be reasonably calculated to occupy ten minutes, we are invited, by the writer who so glibly talks of "tens of millions," to believe that four hours a day are now spent in every one of the chief medical schools of France in the practice of vivisection. Add to this in imagination the time, and money, and men necessary to procure these twenty millions of horses, dogs, cats, birds, and frogs for the use of the medical men of France, and we have indeed a terrible picture. Every instance of vivisection must imply a certain number of spectators, for the charge as against French vivisection is that it is a public show, and not performed in the surgeon's own study. Twenty million cases, therefore, at the rate of only ten medical students present at each experiment, implies the frightful total of two hundred millions of young Sawbones present at vivisection within the period during which it has been practised—a period, as we have said, certainly not much more than thirty years.

It is no small wonder that the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals seems somewhat alarmed at the indiscreet zeal of his *collaborateurs*, and ventures to hint that the horrors of vivisection in the French schools may perhaps have been a little exaggerated. Mr. Colam suggests that the society may have been misinformed or misled as to what takes place in France. This will probably turn out to be the case, and if so, we can only regret that a good cause is likely to be damaged by the excessive zeal of its advocates. The English Society has done, and is doing, good service in protecting cab and omnibus horses; and its prosecutions of offenders in the matters of flaying cats and brutally treating dogs and horses, and in over-driving and goading cattle and sheep, deserve general thanks and sympathy. But it is the tendency of all benevolent societies to ride a hobby, even though it is the hobby of charity and benevolence, to death, and we are not sure that such is not the tendency of some of the friends and orators of this useful society. It has got at least some quacks among its fervent advocates, and we hardly think that the International Congress to which the secretary calls attention was an affair very wisely conducted. The report of its proceedings last year at the Crystal Palace is before us. It is outwardly a curious and rather dishonest paper; for it closely and minutely resembles, in print and folding, the official returns made to, and published by authority of, Parliament. It imitates so closely the Parliamentary papers that for some time we accepted it as a public and official document rather than the report of a private society. In taking up the subject of vivisection the society is, we think, travelling beyond its purpose; and certainly the speeches and sentiments of the orators are many of them very wild and sentimental. One of them considers it a point of honour for man not to accept any physiological truth, however great the benefits accruing to medical science and to the whole human race may be, at the expense of any amount of suffering to one of the lower animals. To do them justice, all the speakers did not take this Brahminical flight, but most of them rudely and unfairly libelled the medical profession. It may be quite true that vivisection may be practised in an indiscriminate, and useless, and therefore cruel way. Nothing can be more foolish or more wicked than to allow raw medical students to practise vivisection for the mere sake of verifying familiar conclusions of science. Nothing can be more unphilosophical than for inexperienced persons to acquire by experiment mere facts which they cannot understand, or perhaps perceive, still less generalise and deduce lessons from. If, which is by no means proved, vivisection is practised in this way, let it be denounced; but to libel the memory of great surgeons as guilty of unnecessary cruelty—to argue that Hunter learned nothing in the matter of aneurism from vivisection, or to say that science, as in the case of galvanism, is not indebted to experiments on the living animal, or that our knowledge on resuscitation after drowning has not very recently been enlarged or confirmed by experimentally suffocating dogs—is only the talk of ignorance, or of that sentimentality which is more mischievous than ignorance. It may be quite true that, in certain departments of toxicology, facts registered as to the effects of poison on the lower animals are not absolutely conclusive as to the effects of poison on the human subject, but they are unquestionably approximately important. And, on the whole, the medical profession may very safely and justly be trusted in all matters in which humane considerations are at stake. Surgeons are quite as gentle, and know their duties as human beings to animal life and its mysterious sanctity quite as well, as this benevolent Society and its Committee do; and in future we trust that they will leave the subject of vivisection and confine their labours to the humble but useful department in which they have hitherto laboured with the applause of all good men. There is a rock ahead—a rock of charlatanism and pretence—on which we trust the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will not split.

An advertisement inserted in the *Times* of Monday, and clearly prompted by the fervid letter from Paris on Saturday, makes us tremble for the future usefulness of the society. We subjoin it:—

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—It is intended to hold at an early date, a Prize Show of Costermongers' Donkeys, with a view to the encouragement of humane owners among the poor, and the well-being of that useful and too often misused animal. Persons desirous of co-operating are requested to communicate with the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Rectory, Stoke, Newington, N.

Mr. Thomas Jackson's name was familiar to us as one of the ecstatic orators at the International Congress of the Society held at Sydenham last year, and, *omnes solus*, he formed the deputation which visited Germany some two years ago in the interests of the same body. Is it possible that the society is going to divide the whole animal kingdom, and to assign the several departments of protection to special guardians? The flea will probably have its own guardian in a Brahmin; the old Egyptian *cultus* of crocodile and ox may be revived, and to M. Jules Gérard, who spoke at Sydenham, but not in favour of the prevention of cruelty to elephants and lions, may be assigned the protectorate of some ignoble race, the slaughter of which is not to his taste; but how is it that a clergyman who is Prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of a suburban parish, should come out as the special champion of the costermonger's donkey. What are the particular affinities between the parson and the ass? What is the tie between the London clergy and the costermonger's donkey? We do not recall any particular instance of long and protracted torments from a stronger race, to which the clergy are particularly exposed. One, to be sure, in which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to have interfered, occurred some years ago, in which an eloquent divine was selected for the office of Colonial Bishop, and was actually sent out to the Antipodes, to get some experience in the sphere of his future labours. On his return, he is said to have anticipated his consecration by purchasing and wearing the full episcopal costume. A hitch occurred, and "the Bishop Designate" was not thought strong enough for the place, and remains a priest to this day. By degrees, and one by one, the unfortunate victim was compelled to drop his dignified habiliments. First, he was shelled out of his shovel hat, then he was unfrocked of his apron, afterwards he was shorn as to his episcopal gaiters; and, lastly, the rochet and lawn sleeves were offered for sale at an alarming sacrifice. It was a regular case of a parson subjected to vivisection in its severest shape. The Bishop Designate was unbishoped by slow agonies and protracted torments far worse than any inflicted in the notorious Veterinary Schools of Lyons and Alfort. It may be that this shocking instance of cruelty to the clerical animal survives in the recollection of the clergy, and possibly in Mr. Jackson's. But this solitary case of tormenting a curate hardly accounts for Mr. Jackson's self-appointed office of protector of the asinine race. There is, perhaps, no danger of recalling the old heathen libel against our religion, that the early Christians used to worship an ass's head; but a clergyman ought to be chary in adopting associations of this particular kind. The Golden Ass might endear Apuleius' subject to mere scholars, so might the Asinaria of Plautus; and the unsavoury memories of La Pucelle might recommend asses to the students of scrofulous French literature. Coleridge and the author of *Peter Bell* have sung and sonnetised on behalf of the "poor little foal of an oppressed race," but why should a Protestant clergyman take up the burden of Issachar, and set up as a judge and adjudicator in asinine competition? A song was popular some twenty years ago—a fragment perhaps from Asinius Pollio—which described the model costermonger, who may be expected to compete in the Great International Exhibition of Jackasses, suggested by the rector of Stoke Newington. Are the competitors to approach the judge's seat, singing,

If I had a donkey wot wouldn't go,
Do you think I would wallop him? Oh, no, no!
I'd give him some hay, and say, "Gee, ho," &c., &c.!

Or, as the judge is clerical, does he propose to revive at Stoke Newington Church the famous *Festum Asinorum*? Is it intended to chaunt, in a procession of costermongers, the old hymn which once resounded in the aisles of Beauvais?

Orientis partibus
Adventavit asinus,
Pulcher et fortissimus,
Sarcinis aptissimus.

The vernacular chorus or response, which is preserved by Du Cange, might be translated into the Cockney tongue of the costermongers. The rector and the choir would of course intone the Latin Hymn as it stands; but we can quite fancy that a skilful adapter might make something of the old Beauvais refrain:—

Hez, Sire Asnes, car chantez,
Belle bouche rechignez,
Vous aurez du foin assez,
Et de l'avoine a plantez.

We venture on a version for the "Prize Show of Costermongers' Donkeys:"—

Bray, Sir Ass, hee-haw away,
Open pretty mouth and bray;
You shall have a feed of hay,
And peck of oats at Jackson's pay.

Or the forthcoming Exhibition of Asses might possibly take a histrionic form instead of that of an ecclesiastical mystery-play. The Judge may appear as Bottom Transformed, with the usual theatrical property of an ass's head, and may pat his own shaggy ears, and smooth his own gentle nose, or attempt what Wordsworth calls

The long dry see-saw of a horrible bray,

in sympathy with his brethren. But though many forms might be suggested of giving the advertised Prize Show of Donkeys considerable external *éclat*, we are still at some difficulty in understanding the Rector of Stoke Newington's personal claim to this office of Judge and President among donkeys. He knows himself best; he may be conscious of subtle affinities which are special qualifications for the function he has chosen. It may be that he remembers Johnson's canon—

Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat—

and that he applies it to himself—

Who judges asses should himself be ass.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

THE recent interchange of visits between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden has excited a great deal of interest in the two countries. Royal meetings generally include fully as much business as pleasure, and though both Charles and Frederick are constitutional monarchs, their numerous interviews, at some of which members of their respective Cabinets were present, may be followed by considerable results. A good understanding between Sweden and Denmark is desirable, not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of Europe. If the union between Denmark and Sweden and Norway were complete, Scandinavia would neither invite the covetousness of her foes, nor be compelled to invoke the interference and protection of her friends. Germany has shown, in her dealings with Denmark, how even a numerous and incongruous Federation can act with something like unanimity for purposes of aggression, and there is no reason why the two Northern States should not combine for purposes of security and defence. They are one people in race and language, and they possess, in a complete community of interests, a still surer bond of union than the fraternal feelings which their common nationality inspires. The desire for a cordial understanding and a united policy is not wanting in either country. Old feuds have left no bad blood. Even if Denmark were disposed to bear any grudge for the loss of Norway, it is merged in the anxiety for support which her harassing relations with Germany engender. The Scandinavian idea, as it is called, is the one subject on which all parties are agreed. The Government and the Opposition organs of the press are at one as to the end, and differ only as to the means. The Danish Government is charged with discouraging the advances of Sweden by a lukewarm and vacillating policy; and the Conservative newspapers retort that the patriotic cause is perpetually damaged by the imprudence of the Opposition press. The students of the Universities, who include in these countries all who will afterwards take part in public life, are holding international meetings and passing resolutions to declare the necessity of a united Scandinavia. Though the Universities are perhaps the most zealous, they are not the only part of the educated public that is forward in the popular movement. The sympathy of older and cooler heads has been lately announced at a meeting of political economists at Gottenburg, and other learned bodies have followed the same example. No doubt it is peculiarly difficult to appreciate the tendency and the genuineness of a national movement in countries which have not been long accustomed to free institutions. Even where there is no suspicion of management and intrigue, no thought of universal suffrage in the French sense, there may yet be a barren propagandism on the part of the professors and lawyers who form the raw material of Continental politicians and statesmen. The proceedings of the students and *savans* in Denmark and Sweden undoubtedly recall similar demonstrations in Germany which have never borne any wholesome fruit. But the northern nations have neither the same difficulties to encounter, nor have they ever betrayed the same inaptitude for political action. Sweden is animated by a laudable ambition to take a higher place among European Powers, and the national spirit of Denmark has always been kept up by danger from without, as well as by the memory of her former greatness. The stimulus which free institutions have added to public spirit is unequivocally evinced by the vitality and excellence of the Press. If the two countries, therefore, desire to approach each other more nearly, they ought to be able to carry out their purpose.

"The frontier of Scandinavia is the Eyder," is a saying attributed to the late King of Sweden, who saw the importance of a close alliance between the kindred nations. His overtures were not cordially responded to by Denmark, because the country and the Government were then pledged to the policy of a complete incorporation of Holstein in the kingdom. That policy, however, is now abandoned, and King Oscar's motto expresses the wishes of nearly all parties. But unity is obviously an ambiguous word. It may mean merely a united foreign policy, or it may mean a complete dynastic union; or, in the opinion of the nations interested, it may mean something between the two. It is not, at first sight, obvious what obstacle can stand in the way of a simple defensive alliance, which would secure the more pressing objects of union without raising the alarming difficulties which, in the eyes of a foreigner, make any other alternative appear almost impracticable. But the Swedes and the Danes reason differently, and they appeal both to events and to national feeling. They cannot bear to abandon the idea of a powerful and united Scandinavia; and, on the other hand, the question of Holstein continues to embarrass every effort to combine for a common purpose. Sweden is naturally reluctant to invite the attentions of the German Confederation by incurring a direct or indirect responsibility for Holstein. She refuses to bind up her interests with those of a kingdom which has such an ulcer in its side. The experiment of incorporating Holstein having failed, Denmark is perfectly ready to entertain the idea of parting with it altogether; but whereas she considers that any step in that direction can only be ventured upon on the strength of a close alliance with Sweden, Sweden is disposed to stipulate for the separation of the German duchy as an essential preliminary to further negotiation. It is natural for Sweden to follow the cautious policy proper to a small and rising State, and the present situation of affairs gives her an advantage in treating with Denmark; but this advantage may be pursued so far as to defeat more important interests. Denmark avows her weakness, and her need of aid from the so-called brother-people. The effect—perhaps a salutary effect—of Lord John Russell's project of September, 1862, has been to inspire a profound distrust in the protection of the Western Powers. The Danes may be re-assured as to the intentions of a particular Cabinet, but they fear lest their safety should ever come to depend on the *fiat* of a Minister who does not understand their position. They writhe under the process of dismemberment to which they have been so long subjected, and are ready to throw themselves into the arms of Sweden. On the other hand, the bugbear of Holstein has produced a kind of contradiction in Swedish public opinion. The project of an alliance with Denmark, as she stands, is in many quarters unpopular; but if Scandinavian soil were violated, if a shot were fired across the frontier of Schleswig, every Swede would be eager to fly to the rescue. On the Danish side of the question there is much to be said. Simply to cut Holstein loose would certainly be to get rid of an embarrassment; but it would be at the expense of making a present to the enemy of a fine province without receiving any equivalent in return, and removing a material barrier between Denmark and her aggressive and dangerous neighbour. More than that, it might easily amount to a declaration of war. While it would gratify the cupidity of Prussia, whose dreams of maritime greatness all include the acquisition of the harbour of Kiel, no concession would be made to the demands of the Frankfort Diet. These are always based on the principle of indissoluble union between Schleswig and Holstein, and no claim is made for the separation of either from the Danish monarchy. It is well understood that Holstein must go some day, and that, while it remains, it is a source of weakness and not of strength. A measure which should for ever separate the two duchies, being the one conclusion most fatal to Germanising ambition, would probably be the signal for an immediate crusade upon Schleswig. Here Sweden would step in. She might, however, be too late to save her ally; and the Danes fairly argue that if war is to be the certain result of compliance with the Swedish stipulation when undertaken by Denmark alone, she ought to have the support and co-operation of Sweden from the outset. If she were known to possess this, it would afford the best chance of a peaceful solution. Nor can it be said that Denmark would be the only gainer by the alliance. Sweden has reason to know the inconveniences which attend proximity to an imperious and powerful neighbour. To be able, in times of danger, to rely on the gratitude and good faith of a warlike maritime Power would greatly add to her strength. Indeed, alliance with Denmark is almost essential to her complete independence, and her ambitious hopes for the future can never be realized without a still closer union. How such a union is to be brought about it is idle to speculate; but the result is so much to be wished for, and the aspiration is so deeply rooted in the hearts of both populations, that it cannot be altogether lost sight of. Charles XV.'s only child is a daughter, and a marriage between her and Prince Frederick of Denmark is a possible event. But the law of succession in Sweden is agnatic, and it is not probable that one of the great obstacles to union will be overcome in that way.

Meanwhile, the Danish political horizon looks brighter than it has done for some time. The declaration of Lord Palmerston, that, in the event of an attack on Schleswig, Denmark would not stand alone, is understood to refer to despatches received by our own and the French Government from the Swedish Minister. The result of the meeting of the Kings is looked for with still greater interest. It can hardly mean less than an earnest attempt on the part of the Swedish Government to meet Denmark half way, and to overcome the hindrance to a united policy. At so critical a time, the almost ostentatious cordiality of the royal friends, and the long conversation which the King of Sweden had, at his own request, with President Hall, the head of the Danish Cabinet, are not unreasonably looked upon as significant events. The importance of the royal conferences is also illustrated by a proposal which was made in the Swedish Parliament immediately before the King's departure, but was deferred till his return, to raise an extraordinary loan of six millions of dollars, and by the visit of Prince Oscar of Sweden to Copenhagen, where, as High Admiral of Sweden, he inspected the fleet. There is reason to hope that so unmistakable advances on the part of Sweden indicate a forthcoming alliance.—*Saturday Review.*

THE CONGRESS OF PRINCES AT FRANKFORT.

(From the Spectator's Special Correspondent.)

Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 19, 1863.

I AM in a position to give you, from sources of information on which I can fully rely, the following real history of the Congress of Princes up to the present moment:—Without going further back into the events of the last few months, it is enough to state that, on his recent journey to Vienna, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg experienced no difficulty in making the Kaiser comprehend the extreme importance of the unity feeling now pervading all Germany. Two causes chiefly assisted the work of the princely leader of the *Nationalverein*; first, the strong manifestations at the recent great German *Schützenfest*—something like our Volunteer gathering at Wimbledon—at which there were loud expressions to the effect that if the Princes would not go with Germany Germany would push ahead without its princes; and, secondly, the debased and more than unpopular position in which the Prussian King and Government have come to stand towards the peoples. Francis Joseph has ambition, nay, very considerable ambition, I am told; and when the Duke of Saxe Coburg arrived at the Imperial Court he found his Majesty quite ready to take the lead of the unity movement. At the same time, however, from a feeling of pride or vanity, the Kaiser refused acceptance of the programme brought by Duke Ernest, but gave his word to come forward himself with another project no less liberal than the one offered. Before the Duke left Vienna one important point was fully settled between him and the Emperor. It was that the intended reform propositions should be laid before a congress of princes, instead of a meeting of ministers and diplomatists. Duke Ernest knew that a great step in advance would be made if he could only succeed in separating the sovereigns, even for a week or two, from their aristocratic and diplomatic *entourage*—an influence the perniciousness of which can only be understood by those who know what German courts are. The Emperor easily consented to this arrangement, though, perhaps, for another reason than Duke Ernest. His personal consideration, and that of his house he well knew, would be all the greater by direct than by diplomatic action. So the summons was issued for a Congress of German Sovereigns.

To understand how it came that all the Princes of Germany, with the sole exception of the King of Prussia, followed the call of Francis Joseph, it must be remembered that the *prestige* of the House of Hapsburg is still immense among these Sovereigns, all deeply imbued with the feeling that their ancestors were only vassals of the predecessors of the Kaiser. During my week's sojurn here at Frankfort I have had full and frequent occasion to observe this feeling, and I must confess that I have been struck by its intensity. Nothing can well be haughtier than the manner and tone of speaking of three-fourths of the German Princes in the presence of their inferiors; but nothing surpasses the absolute humility in the behaviour of these same Princes when approaching the Kaiser. Of course, the *prestige* of his Imperial Majesty was not lessened on this occasion by the fact that Frankfort is garrisoned by some thousand Austrian soldiers, who stand sentinel at the door of every Prince, and who would undoubtedly be quite as ready to shoot the Prince as to present arms before him. The Kaiser, on his part, took full advantage of all this, and not for a moment forgot his position as leader of the Congress of Sovereigns. I saw his Majesty arrive at Frankfort late on Saturday evening, and noted how he had no sooner taken possession of the Palace of the Diet before a score and a half of royal and princely carriages drove up to the same place, and all the Sovereigns on the spot came buzzing round the Emperor like a swarm of bees. It was the same on the following day, Sunday, when, very early in the morning, the princes made their first official *Aufwartung* before the Kaiser. While the gilded carriages were rolling up to the Palace of the Diet, his Majesty went quietly away by a back door to hear mass at the Catholic cathedral. On the road he was met by the King of Saxony, and the two sovereigns went into the church together, received at the door by the Bishop of Limburg. I happened to pass the "Dom" at this moment, and, entering, had an excellent opportunity of seeing Francis Joseph, while arrested for some ten minutes by the inevitable episcopal oration. The Kaiser is a tall, handsome man, of imposing figure, and something truly imperial in his bearing. He has the characteristic high and narrow head of the Hapsburgs, as well as the historical underlip which the family got by alliance with the Jagellion race; but his features are more refined and decidedly more intellectual than those of many ancestors which figure in the famous Vienna gallery. Francis Joseph has the eyes of his shrewd and accomplished mother, and, probably, not a little also of her intellect. After the many photographs and pictures which I had seen of the Emperor, I was astonished to find him so old and ripe in look and bearing. He made upon me the impression of a man in whom the sensual passions have burnt high and fiercely, but who is cooling down now, the wild froth gradually settling into good and wholesome wine. A striking contrast to the tall Emperor, in his glittering field-marshal's uniform, was the spare figure of the King of Saxony, dressed in black from head to foot. King John looks every inch the *savant*, able lawyer, and naturalist that he is; but the high forehead and expressive eye speak of something higher than all this. From what I have heard of the ruler of Saxony, I am inclined to place him in an elevated position among the German Sovereigns. Like good children of the Holy Mother of Rome, both Emperor and King listened very patiently to the discourse of the Limburg Bishop. The right reverend lecturer got very eloquent upon the "rights of the Church."

The great event of the Congress of Sovereigns was the meeting at eleven o'clock on Monday morning at the residence of the Emperor. Only the Sovereigns themselves were admitted to this conference, and, with them, one minister, Herr von Biegeleben, an Austrian statesman, who acted as secretary. No other visitors or spectators whatever were allowed to enter the conference-hall, and the very footmen were excluded by double doors and watchful sentinels placed at a respectful distance. I am enabled, nevertheless, to give you an account of this meeting, from the mouth of one of the Sovereigns present, whose name, for obvious reasons, I cannot mention here. The Princes, on entering the Palace of the Diet, were received by the Emperor in peason, who led them into the assembly-room and to their seats at the table, the places being marked by large escutcheons in gold. The table, covered by a gold-embroidered green cloth, was oval, and around it the Princes sat in alphabetical order, after the names of their countries, the Emperor presiding at the top. At a small side-table Herr von Biegeleben was seated. Before each Prince lay a portfolio of tinted paper, embossed with the Imperial arms, and beside it were gold pens and a porcelain inkstand. At ten minutes after eleven the Emperor opened the proceedings in quite a Parliamentary manner. Taking up a small bell at his side, he rang it twice, and then, bowing to the august assembly around, began in a clear, sonorous voice:—"Illustrious brothers and cousins, very dear allies!" The speech which has been given to the world by the Austrian organ here, *L'Europe*, I do not repeat, as you will have received it from other sources—Havas, *alias* Reuter—by the time this letter reaches you. The delivery of the oration occupied more than half an hour, during which time the deepest silence reigned in the room—a silence so deep, indeed, as to become almost oppressive. Bewildered astonishment that an Emperor, head of the House of Hapsburg, could express himself in these terms, declaring his intention to make Germany "an undivided whole"—*ein unzertrennliches Ganze*—was visibly expressed in the countenance of a large number of Princes. For a few minutes after the delivery of the address undisturbed quiet continued to reign among the assembly, after which the King of Bavaria arose, thanking, in a few simple words, the Emperor for his gracious kindness in having undertaken the initiative of "a movement so important as well as so urgent." The Grand Dukes of Baden and of Saxe-Weimar followed, expressing like gratification; but all the other Sovereigns kept silence. Then the Emperor broke up the assembly by retreating a step and bowing to his august brethren.

The rest of Monday was spent by the Princes in amusements, a banquet given by the Senate at the ancient hall of the German Emperors—the *Romer*—fireworks at the river-side, and promenades through the city. These, I am sure, you will spare me to describe. Late on Monday evening, however, there was another important though short conference, at the residence of the Kaiser, in which it was decided to dispatch a mission to the King of Prussia, now staying at Baden, to join the Congress of Sovereigns. The delicate embassy was undertaken by the King of Saxony, who made himself the bearer of the letter of invitation signed by the Emperor and all the Princes, and left town early on Tuesday. Francis Joseph also quitted the city for this day, to spend the anniversary of his birth at the court of Darmstadt, and the rest of the Princes now divided themselves into groups to discuss the details of the Imperial proposals. These consist, as you will be aware, in a constitutional re-organisation of the German Diet, in the form of a new executive power, and an Upper and Lower House of deputies, which shall take the place of the present totally ineffective *Bund*. The executive, or *Directorium*, is to consist of five members, the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, and two other Sovereigns elected by the remaining Princes. The Upper House, or *Budderrath*, is to have 21 members; Austria and Prussia being represented each by three votes, and the rest divided in proportion among the remaining States; while the Lower House is to be formed of 300 deputies. Austria and Prussia each to be represented by 75; Bavaria by 27; the kingdoms each by 15; Baden, 12; and so forth in proportion. As the time goes, it seems quite unnecessary to discuss this project, since the possibility of its execution depends upon an event which has not yet taken place—the adhesion of the King of Prussia. His refusal, I have reason to believe, will not prevent the Emperor of Austria from carrying out his plans of reform, though, of course, on a modified basis. I am told by one whom I cannot designate otherwise than a highly influential person, that the Emperor Francis Joseph is thoroughly in earnest. Please not to leave this fact out of sight in your appreciation of coming events.

I will end my letter—which, I fear, has grown already to unusual length—by giving a slight sketch of the actual grouping of the princely members of this Congress of German Sovereigns. There are, taking a broad view of the meeting, three political parties, which I will designate, in French parlance, as the right, the left, and the centre; or, as the conservative, the liberal, and the liberal-conservative factions. The first party is by far the most numerous, and, headed by the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse, with most of the smaller Princes in the rear, will hear of no reforms whatever, and least of all of any taking away an iota from their own sovereign rights and privileges. The whole of these Princes have attended the Congress simply out of fear, well aware that if they stayed away the mighty Kaiser would march over their heads. It is his *prestige* alone which overawes them into something like submission. The second party, the centre, is represented by the Emperor himself, in agreement with the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, the Dukes of Brunswick, and two or three rulers of central Germany. All these adhere strictly, and, I am told, honestly, to the reform proposals submitted by the Emperor. The third party, the left, consisting of the Grand Dukes of Baden and Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Oldenburg, and, as leader, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is inclined to go somewhat further than the Emperor in the way of reforms. Two or three of the Princes would not be disinclined to resign their own sovereign power into the hands of a new Emperor of Germany; and all are desirous of a greater centralization of the executive, as well as an extension of the representation of the people proposed in the Imperial Reform Act. As long as this cannot be obtained, they are ready, of course, to act in concert with Kaiser Francis Joseph, and to assist to the utmost of their power the carrying of his propositions. Thus affairs stand at present; somewhat undetermined, it is true; but yet not without much hope of a successful termination. To state my own impressions in one word, I may say that I think the political unity of Germany will arise, if not directly, at least indirectly, out of the proceedings of this Congress of Sovereigns.

THE VICTORIAN LAND-LAW UNWORKABLE.

(From the Argus, October 29.)

ONE of those periodic fits of repose which every now and then break the monotony of Victorian life is now being enjoyed by this country. The pure and perfect calm which broods over the waters of politics is unbroken by any breath of agitation. Not a whisper of contention is heard, where once was a very Babel of discord—a chaos of confused tongues. The Ministers are lapped in an elysium of rest; and in the languid air may dream they have eaten of the enchanted fruit, that there is opposition no more, and that they have reached the land "where all things always seem the same." Of the questions which used to vex this people, some have settled themselves to eternal repose and others are permitted to partake of the fitful slumber which reigns everywhere.

The longest holiday, however, must have an end, and the deepest sleep its awakening. The present long spell of repose is due as much to a disgust of the work with which we have been so long engaged, as to any healthy demand for rest after labour performed. The questions which disturbed us lately are left to disturb us again. The progress which has been made in the most important and vexatious question of all—the land question—has been really quite trifling. Years of noisy clamour and bad legislation have brought us in no appreciable degree nearer to the goal of our wishes. The problem of land settlement in Victoria is practically yet to be solved. The present land law is but the last in the long and dismal series of failures—the worst and saddest of all, perhaps, because the most ambitious. The labour of Sisyphus must be undertaken anew, and the stone rolled again to the top, once more, perhaps, to come crashing down to the bottom. The Act under which the lands of this colony are now dispensed, is notoriously inadequate to fulfil its purposes. It has pleased none of the several parties for whose mutual accommodation it was designed. As a compromise, it possesses the peculiar infelicity of being denounced in its popular sections by the people, and in the squatting provisions by the squatters. As an embodiment of some of the leading principles of the liberal land reformers, it is far from satisfying the Liberals; and as the first practical experiment in some of their fallacies, it has succeeded in alarming and disgusting all classes of the community alike. To the *bona fide* settler it has not given the agricultural lands—to the squatter it has not given his pastoral tenure. By a curious inversion of its original design, while it has compelled the squatters to compete with the agriculturists for freeholds within the blue line, it has left the agriculturists with no other field for *bona fide* settlement, except within the bounds of the territory exclusively reserved for the graziers. Under the pretence of universal settlement, the Act has thus contrived to unsettle everything and everybody. The squatter sees his territory invaded for agricultural settlement, and his assessments thrown into an almost inextricable mesh of confusion. The agriculturist is obliged to go beyond the blue line to pursue his calling. Finally, the country is injured and robbed on all sides. It has witnessed the alienation of two million acres of the best portion of its estate, at about one-fourth of its real value, without any return in the shape of agricultural population. It is deprived of both land and of the equivalent for land; and, after all, it is doomed to learn that the whole experiment must be made again—that no one is satisfied, and nothing is settled.

The duty which is before our Ministers of once more taking the land question in hand, is not to be evaded. The unpleasant task of undoing all that has been done—of unravelling the tangled skein of land legislation, and of taking up the threads at the point whence we started, is one of the first labours which Mr. M'Culloch will have to undertake after the recess. The prospect is a very dreary one, but he is bound to face it. If only on the score of the finances, an amended Land Bill must figure in the next year's programme. The rival claims of the squatters and the agriculturists must be adjusted on some more sound and equitable basis than heretofore. The repeated "compromises" to which the country has been bound have resulted only in aggravating the jealousies of class against class, and in embittering both against the State. All the attempts hitherto made to settle the question by perpetuating the old system for the benefit of one class, and by devising a totally new and ornamental theory for the other, have altogether failed to satisfy the conditions of the problem; and there is nothing for it but, in Yankee phrase, "to drive a wet pen" through all, and start with a *tabula rasa*.

In many respects the opportunity is a favourable one for revising our whole land system, and for settling the question peaceably and on a permanent basis. The times have been bad of late for the land agitators. The old howl is heard no more in our market-places. The sturdy mendicants who used to beset our doors—the professors of the patriot whine and traders in the political sore, have moved on to newer industries, and the streets are clear once more. There is scarcely any temptation now for a Minister to depart from the plain rules of justice and common sense in dispensing the lands of the country. The old clamour for cheap land has been proved, by the clearest evidence, even by the confession of the once-clamorous themselves, to be a sham cry and a lying pretence. The experience of the present Act proves beyond all doubt, that there is no great demand for land among the class for whom all our legislation has been devised—that there is no arbitrary process by which an agricultural population can be created—that the eternal laws of demand and supply will still assert themselves, in spite of all efforts to the contrary. There is but one course, therefore, left to any Government which desires the permanent settlement of the land question. The principle of auction has been resorted to in our last strait, in the failure of all other devices to provide money for our exchequer and land for those who want it. No one has found fault with its operation beyond the white line: why should it not be extended within the blue—within the territory expressly reserved for agriculture, and believed to comprise all our best agricultural lands? To auction we must come at last, as the only possible principle on which the contending claims of our various classes can be adjusted, and the land question finally settled. Nor can there still linger any reasonable objection to a principle which is made equally applicable to the whole of the lands, and to every form of settlement—to the purchase of small farms by the *bona fide* settler, and to the leasing of pastoral runs by the large squatter. It will be for the Government to devise some scheme by which auction can be made thus universally applicable, without doing injury to any class, or without repudiating any of its just obligations.

SHERIFFS' COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before Mr. Kerr.)

RAPHAEL V. PHILLIPS.—LOVE GIFTS NOT RECOVERABLE.—SINGULAR CASE.

THIS was an action to recover 20s., the value of a certain clock, alleged to be detained by a Miss Julia Phillips.

Plaintiff said that the defendant (Miss Phillips) came to his place, and saw a clock. She said, "Oh, my father is a clockmaker, and I will take this and show it to him. Perhaps he will buy it." Plaintiff, however, had not seen the clock again to this day.

Miss Phillips (a very pretty Jewess) said: Plaintiff was courting me, and made me a great many presents. We had a quarrel, and he wants the things back.

His Honor: And you do not feel disposed to return them.

Miss Phillips: Certainly not.

Plaintiff: I have a witness here who will prove that I asked for the things back.

His Honor: But she says they were presents. Was that so?

Plaintiff: I am entitled to have my presents back.

His Honor: Did any letters pass?

At this the defendant smiled, and said—No.

Plaintiff's witness generally deposed to having heard plaintiff demand the clock.

Miss Phillips: He brought the clock one Sunday morning, and gave it to me as a present.

His Honor: You should not give clocks to young ladies, Mr. Raphael. You must be consulted.

The military budget of Austria for 1864 shows that, notwithstanding the uncertain aspect of the political horizon, the army of the empire will undergo important reductions. The total number of effective and non-effective for 1864 is 417,697 men and 59,216 horses. These figures are less by 56,963 men and 7144 horses than in 1863, and less by 125,976 men and 15,853 horses than in 1862.

LAW BUSINESS.—The fee fund account of the superior courts of common law shows a falling off in the receipts from £51,156 in 1861 to £46,416 in 1862. In the legal year ending with the long vacation of 1652 the writs of summons issued in the superior courts were less than in the previous year by 10 per cent., being 103,564 against 114,301. The numbers were 32,631 in the Queen's Bench, 27,997 in the Common Pleas, and 43,936 in the Exchequer. The number of causes actually tried before the superior courts was 2202 in 1861 and 2295 in 1862—namely, 1179 in London and Westminster, and 1116 at the assizes. The sums for which verdicts were given amounted in 1861 to £301,736, and in 1862 to only £234,880—£121,298 at the assizes, and £106,582 in London and Westminster.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Kembla (s.), 335 tons, Captain Mailler, from the Clyde. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Messrs. Mitchell, Adams, Emmet, and 15 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Kingfisher, for Melbourne; Diamantina (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Colonist, for Rockhampton; Everton, for Otago, via Twofold Bay; Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Colonist, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Scaplehorn, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. Johns, Brown, Isbester, and Williams.

Additional: Star of Australia (s.), for Rockhampton. Messrs. Clarence, W. Kennedy, and 4 in the steerage.

Everton, ship, 903 tons, Captain Livingston, for Otago, via Twofold Bay, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Waterman.

Diamantina (s.), 300 tons, Henry Chatfield, for Rockhampton and Port Denison. Passengers—Mr. Hartley, Dr. Bassett, Mr. Rawson, and 8 in the steerage.

William Duthie, 968 tons, James Duthie, for London: Passengers—Mrs. Duthie, Captain and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Vine Hall, Mr. N. Vine Hall and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phillips and child, Messrs. T. Thomas, J. B. Burr, Captain Dunham, F. J. Sorby, W. Muir, and Dr. Smith.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Sylvanus, from Jervis Bay, with 26,000 feet timber, 1500 felloes; New Moon (s.), from Macleay River, with 300 bags maize, 20 boxes eggs, 40 hides, 30 boxes oranges; Tiger, from Bulli, with 56 tons coal; Spray, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber, 600 felloes; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 60 bales hay, 20 bags maize, 8 bales wool, 3 pigs, 1 horse, 6 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Prompt, Albion, Maid of Riverton, Albion, for Newcastle; Esther, for Manning River; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie; Carnation, for Port Macquarie; Spray, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne: 21 tierces tobacco, R. Towns and Co; 14 packages fish, T. Hing; 50 jars oil, 1 case, Q. Ling; 1 box, Brush and Mac Donnell; 2 cases, J. Dally; 71 cases fruit, J. Pope; 16 cases, J. Kenyon; 50 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 9 packages, Colonial Storekeeper; 11 packages, Hing and Co.; 21 bags oysters, Clarke; 1 horse, 1 case, Hobson; 1 box, Woolley; 20 boxes fruit, Wolfen, Brothers; 170 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.; 101 cases fruit, 60 bags oysters, P. James; 159 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case, Cook and Co.; 1 box, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 1 package, R. T. Ford; 1 box, C. Martyn; 39 cases fruit, C. Burke; 50 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 88 bags oysters, Emerson; 63 cases fruit, R. Hardy; 1 case, Raymond; 64 bags maize, R. Campbell.

Colonist, for Rockhampton: 40 cases wine, Joske, Brothers, and Co.; 4 quarter-casks wine, M. Baar and Co.; 10 chests tea, Franck, Brothers, and Gane; 1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 packages, H. Challinor; 4 drays, 2 carts, 100 bags flour, 50 boxes candles, 10 yokes, 20 boxes soap, 4 kegs powder, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 cases, Solmitz and Co.; 11 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 piano, W. King; 4 packages, T. Hennessy; 1 waggon, R. Towns and Co.; 14 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 5 drays, W. Bull; 42 cart boxes, 49 bundles 41 bars iron, 20 packages, J. Levick; 16 tons coal, 50,000 shingles, 30 bags maize, 2 drays, 20 casks beer, 9 packages, J. A. Brown; 2 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 300 bags flour, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.; 2 packages tea, 29 packages, R. F. Pockley; 110 packages, Goodlet and Smith; 5 casks sugar, H. Beit; 8 packages tea, 30 bags flour, 8 packages, Watkins and Leigh.

William Duthie, for London: 367 bales wool, R. Graham; 16 bales wool, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 52 bales wool, 3 skins, James Taylor; 126 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 145 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.; 11 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Levin and Co.; 63 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 48 bales wool, J. Moores; 43 bales wool, 3 cases, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 74 bales wool, 4757 hides, 1 case, J. L. Montefiore; 57 bales wool, 1722 bags, 81 packages gum, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 388 bales wool, 7 bags cotton, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 10 bales wool, Wolfen, Brothers, and Co.; 60 bales wool, C. J. and E. M. Royds; 24 bales wool, Frost, Kohler, and Co.; 22 bales wool, 25 casks tallow, G. Stabler; 96 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 18 bales wool, J. Brewster; 12 bales wool, 5 bales cotton, 282 bags gum, 638 pieces spelter, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 25 bales wool, E. B. Cornish; 64 bales wool, J. Wallach; 10 bales wool, R. P. Raymond; 16 bales wool, Gore and Co.; 10 bales wool, Owen and Beckett; 36 bales wool, E. Greville; 7 bales wool, J. Fraser and Co.; 32 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 5 bales 2 packages cotton, Panton and Co.; 650 hides, E. Vickery; 516 hides, 4 chests oil, R. Kohl; 412 hides, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 270 hides, 42 casks tallow, E. Flood; 59 packages gum, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 68 casks gum, G. S. Jakins; 205 casks cocoanut oil, 58 packages cotton, 4 cases tortoiseshell, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 9 casks cocoanut oil, Bank of New Zealand; 200 casks cocoanut oil, 3 casks ironmongery, Campbell and Co.; 4 cases ribbons, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 1 case wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 246 bags silver ore, Moruya Silver Mining Company; 142 sacks animal charcoal, J. H. E. Minch; 41 packages old metal, Moses Moss and Co.; 16 pieces copper, 17 tons scrap iron, P. N. Russell and Co.; 292 packages old rope and canvas, F. Korff; 1 case, E. Deas Thomson; 4 packages, J. Makinson; 1 case, L. and S. Samuel; 1 case, Graham and Mulholland; 1 parcel, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 3 cases, W. C. Spiller; 1 case, I. R. M. Co.; 3 cases, H. Lawson; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 cases, W. Willington; 10 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 5 cases, Saunders and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Macassar, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LONDON.—By the William Duthie, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Colonist, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALLAO.—By the City of Quebec, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Domingo, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR TAHITI.—By the La T. Treville, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: November 4, Kangaroo (s.), 179 tons, Captain Bell, for Auckland.

MOORING SHIPS IN THE STREAM.—Serious complaints are continually being made by the masters of coasting vessels, respecting the difficulty they experience in working up the harbour, from vessels outward bound being allowed to anchor immediately in the fairway, on the western side of Fort Denison. This obstruction could be easily avoided, and the chances of collision prevented, by sea-going ships being ordered by the Harbourmaster to moor in Neutral Bay.

The Kembla (s.), from the Clyde, brings up 90 kegs butter and sundries.

FEARFUL GALE.—On Sunday night last, the wind commenced blowing from the W. with a fury we have scarcely seen equalled here. During the whole of the night the hurricane continued, the wind coming in fitful gusts and with such force that we wonder any high building has withstood it. Yesterday the wind shifted from W. to N. W. between which points it kept all day, and, although not so violent as during Sunday night, was very boisterous. Fortunately for the western coast, the wind was off the land, so that the vessels at anchor were perfectly safe.—*Warrnambool Examiner*.—October 26.

The City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5 a.m. on the 3rd instant, having been detained by heavy gales.

THE TYNE AND WEAR.—A new steam dredger, No. 5, built by Messrs. Wingate and Co., of Glasgow, and supposed to be the largest machine of the kind in the world, has been started by the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners in Shields Harbour this week. It is calculated that this stupendous machine when at full work will lift 10,000 tons of material per day. The machine as now employed works admirably, and is lifting an immense quantity of dredge per day. A novelty in the construction of this machine is the manner in which the power is communicated by the engine to the dredging apparatus, by means of the friction wheels of Robertson, of Glasgow, instead of by the toothed or cog-wheels generally in use. The engine is of 50-horse power, nominal, and is capable of being worked up to three times that power. There are two ladders, each containing thirty-five buckets, and weighing upwards of 100 tons. Each bucket weighs one ton and a quarter, and the ladders are calculated to operate in thirty feet water, and, when working at speed, will each fill a hopper barge in from fifty to fifty-five minutes.—*Times*.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

November 3.—Adeline Bourke, 281 tons, Blake, from Otago.

DEPARTURES.

November 3.—Abbotsford, barque, Venus, for Shanghai, with 815 tons coal.

November 3.—Triton, schooner, Pattens, for Geelong, with 140 tons coal and 1500 bushels maize.

November 3.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Patten, for Geelong, with 530 tons coal.

November 3.—Maria Smith, American barque, Smith, for Hong-hong, with 800 tons coal.

November 3.—William Hill, brig, Gregory, for Melbourne, with 176 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 3.—Mountain Maid, Edward.

November 4.—Herculean, from Sydney.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 3.—Emma, from Otago.

November 4.—Post Boy, from Sourabaya.

DEPARTURES.

November 3.—Yarra, for Otago; William Watson, for Newcastle, Summer Cloud, Robert Small, for Calcutta; Diamond (s.), for Brisbane, under canvas; Atrevida, Esther, for Sydney; Queen Bee, for Adelaide.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

November 3.—Storm King, for the Richmond; Atlantic, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 4, 9 A.M.

Tenterfield	...	W. Fine.
Armidale	...	S.W. Fine. Bar. 26·512. Ther. 55·
Tamworth	...	Calm. Fine.
Grafton	...	E. Fine.
Murrurundi	...	W. Fine.
Newcastle	...	S.W. Fine and clear. Bar. 29·908. Ther. 63·
Mudgee	...	N. Cloudy.
Bathurst	...	Calm. Cloudy. Bar. 27·650. Ther. 53·
Forbes	...	N.E. Cloudy.
Young	...	Calm. Cloudy, close.
Goulburn	...	S.W. Fine, warm. Bar. 27·70. Ther. 54·
Braidwood	...	E. Cloudy.
Yass	...	Calm. Cloudy.
Gundagai	...	S.W. Cloudy.
Kiandra	...	S. Snowing.
Albury	...	S.S.W. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·344. Ther. 60·
Queenscliff	...	N.N.E., moderate. Dull. Bar. 29·79. Ther. 58·
Cape Schanck	...	N.W., light. Dull. Bar. 29·55. Ther. 52·
Cape Otway	...	W., light. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 29·456. Ther. 53·
South Head	...	N.E. Fine, and clear.
Sydney	...	Calm. Hazy. Bar. 29·762. Ther. 63·
Wollongong	...	W. Fine.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 4.

67 kegs nails, 60 packages hardware, 19 barrels powder, E. P. Capper

5 cases flour, 2 bales woolpacks, 1 bale twine, 204 packages oilstores, Chapman and Co.

9 cases perfumed spirits, Parrot, Brothers

100 cases wine, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.

179 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

7 casks holloware, J. M'Nab

17 cases drapery, F. Giles and Co.

1 case books, Dr. Douglass

498 packages cordage, 100 cases cigars, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

250 cases brandy, Wolfen, Brothers

228 packages oilstores, A. Fairfax and Co.

2340 bags sugar, 115 cases provisions, 20 quarter-casks 100 cases brandy, M. Bayley

10 drums turps, 6 packages hardware, Iredale and Co.

1 case spouting, S. Zollner

145 pairs bushes, 122 bundles tubes, 80 moulds, 65 packages hardware, Rabone, Feez, and Co.

166 packages shipchandlery, H. Moore and Co.

30 packages books, M. A. Worms and Co.

15 cases drapery, 6 packages fancy goods, J. Johnson

1 case boots, Allan, Street, and Norton

13 packages hardware, J. Macintosh

7 packages stationery, R. Blair

1 piano, 61 packages earthenware, J. Isaacs

1 engine, 18 packages oilstores, 58 packages machinery, W. G. Ainsworth

36 packages groceries, A. M'Arthur and Co.

128 packages boots, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

3 bales carpets, D. Cooper and Co.

2 cases hats, 8 cases clothing, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.

21 packages hardware, Eastway and Son

1 case cutlery, 20 cases slops, 61 bales bags, 13 bales woolpacks, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.

20 barrels almonds, 40 cases provisions, 159 cases oilstores, 3 cases safes, 10 casks fuse, 100 barrels cement, 6 cases powder, 20 tons rock salt, 81 tons coke, 12 rams, 50 barrels nuts, 160 barrels currants, 5 bales bags, 10 bales woolpacks, 8 tanks malt, 43 pockets hops, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

180 cases starch, 12 bales wool, 234 cases oilstores, J. L. Montefiore

60 bundles bags, Captain Salmon

5 tons iron, 17 packages machinery, J. Pemell

4 cases stationery, 85 cases pickles, F. M'Nab and Co.

15 bales felt, 50 barrels tar and pitch, 2 tons oakum, 1 case lamps, 2 cases metal, 1 case copper, Mitchell and Co.

1 case saddlery, Jones and Simpson

150 packages oatmeal, Rossiter and Lazarus

100 cases brandy, Joske, Brothers, and Co.

31 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.

2 cases provisions, O. W. Rawson

76 barrels currants, 33 barrels raisins, 30 packages oilstores, 3 cases photographic goods, 8 cases hardware, 1 cart, Bellby and Scott

5 packages fancy goods, M. M'Mahon

7 cases bonnets, 3 cases umbrellas, 1 case medicine, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.

150 boxes candles, 4 cases drapery, 1 case crockery, 90 cases oil, 4 cases vestas, F. K. Olliver

1 plough, Brown and Co.

16 cases drapery, R. Gray

134 bundles chairs, 20 bales bags, 10 cases mustard, 2 cases lace, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

2 cases wool, W. Leipold

3 drums nails, 5 cases machinery, T. Chalder

50 casks plaster, 20 cases iron, 100 barrels tar, 100 casks cement, 80 bales spunyarn, 200 bundles oakum, 25 barrels pork, 50 firkins butter, Captain Williams

100 cases whisky, D. Cohen and Co.

6 cases books, Rev. S. Rabone

3 cases pipes, H. Schilsky

108 packages hardware, Scott, Williams, and Co.

3 bales canvas, W. H. Eldred

6 casks glue, L. Sharwood and Co.

13 cases chocolate, J. C. Neild

2 hogsheads wine, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.

26 cases drapery, Farmer and Painter

8 packages ironmongery, W. S. Friend and Co.

10 hogsheads brandy, 20 hogsheads rum, 30 cases chicory, J. T. Armitage and Co.

1 case cartridges, T. Richards

1 package rope, 1 package brooms, W. Walker.

DUTY PAID.

80 tons sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

100 casks beer, Campbell and Co.

20 tons sugar, E. M. Sayers

94 packages tea, M. Bayley

160 casks beer, W. Long.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE AURORA.

SINCE 1840-1, when the screw may be considered to have been definitely adopted in this country for both the Royal and mercantile navies, there has been no incident connected with its subsequent history which has created so great a degree of interest in the minds of scientific men and the officers of both services as the introduction of the double, or "twin" screw principle, each screw worked by independent engine power. The reason of this is sufficiently obvious to the initiated, although perhaps not to the general public. The fact is, we are enormously increasing the tonnage of our ships and their engine power, and, as a natural sequence to this course, the draught of water of these large vessels has to be increased in proportion to their tonnage, in order to fully develop their screw's power, for, as the engine power is increased, so also increases the diameter of the screw, and so also must increase in the same ratio the ship's draught of water. The natural result of this general increase in size and driving power is that the deep-loaded merchant single-screw steamer can only move in certain directions in narrow and tortuous rivers, and consequently incurs a considerable degree of extra expense under such circumstances, exclusive of loss of time, which in the present day is acknowledged to be of more real value than money itself. Our Warrior and Black Prince are, and our Minotaur and Northumberland will be, from their great draught of water and the great space they require to turn in, perfectly useless to attack such fortresses as Cronstadt, New York, or even Cherbourg; or to run into such a place as Spithead, passing the proposed marine forts on the Noman and Horse, and tackle a ship or two inside the forts. The use of the single screw is, in fact, attended with so many dangers and difficulties, which may possibly be avoided by the use of two screws, both in the Royal and mercantile marine, that it can be no matter of wonder that the subject should have acquired a degree of importance second only to the universal adoption of the screw itself in preference to the paddle. The practical introduction of the "twin" screw principle in this country is owing to the enterprise of Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon, shipbuilders and engineers, of Limehouse, who, in November last, tried their first vessel fitted in this way on the Thames, the Flora, of 400 tons and 120 horse power of engines (collectively), followed afterwards by two other vessels, the *Hebe* and *Kate*, of about the same dimensions and power, the trials of which were carried out under the supervision of Admiralty officials, and were fully reported on each occasion in *The Times*. The success of the trials was in each instance most unequivocal and satisfactory, and in yesterday's trial of the Aurora, while the value of the twin screw principle was again demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner possible, it was also on this occasion developed more fully than in either of the previous trials. The double screw was adopted by the Admiralty some years since in the construction of the iron-cased floating batteries, but they were driven in those vessels by collective, not independent, engine power; consequently the adoption of the principle in their case only enabled the Admiralty to construct vessels that float at a moderately light draught of water, and carry an immense (for their tonnage) weight of armour and armament, in addition to the weight of their engines, but it gave the vessels no increased powers of turning, or manoeuvring rapidly under steam in any circumscribed space, which they would have possessed had their screws been driven by independent engines, as were the Aurora's in yesterday's trial. It is these increased facilities which the double independent screws offer to ships of war for manoeuvring rapidly, whether engaged with an enemy afloat or with a shore battery, that has brought the subject so prominently before the notice of the Admiralty and the general public, and to these military purposes our report of yesterday's trial more especially refers.

The Aurora is an iron vessel, 165 feet in length, with a beam of 25 feet, a depth of 13 feet 6 inches, an area of midship section of 150 square feet, and a displacement of 400 tons. Her engines have a collective nominal power of 120 horse, and drive two three-bladed screws, each independently of the other, 7 feet in diameter, and with a pitch of 14 feet 6 inches. The cylinders have a diameter of 26 inches, and a 21 inch stroke. The Aurora is a smart-looking vessel, with much finer lines forward and aft than were possessed by either of her predecessors. She carries two short masts, rigged for fore-and-aft canvas, and altogether, although "light as a bladder" on the water, has the appearance of a thorough steam "clipper." Her draught of water at starting yesterday was 7 feet 3 inches aft, and 5 feet 3 inches forward.

A large party of gentlemen left town yesterday morning by the 10 52 train from Fenchurch-street for Tilbury station pier, alongside which the Aurora lay with her steam up. Immediately on the party embarking, the screws were set to work in opposite directions, and the vessel slewed round with her head down river and started on her trial at 12.20 p.m., under the charge of Mr. Leigh, Trinity pilot, the wind being strong at S.W., and the tide half ebb. In running past the measured mile, in the Lower Hope, with the engines not up in their number of revolutions, she was timed and found to go over the ground in 4 min. 8 sec., giving the vessel a speed of 14 516 knots. At 1 30 p.m., the Aurora was approaching the Nore Light vessel, the engines averaging 120 revolutions, with 27 lbs. of steam and a vacuum of 25 inches, and every part working with the greatest possible smoothness. At 1.37 the Nore was passed, the distance from Tilbury, 20 nautical miles, having been done in 1 hour and 17 minutes, an almost unparalleled rate of speed, considering the vessel's horse-power of engine and hull displacement. From the Nore to the Mouse Light the vessel continued her course, the wind still fresh from the same quarter, and the movement of the water which necessarily accompanied it giving the vessel, from her light draught and hold upon the water, sufficient "roll" to detract from the efficient acting of her only just submerged screws. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, she ran past the "mile" on the Maplin Sands in 4 minutes 10 seconds, giving a speed of 14·400 knots, it being now about slack water, and the tide of little moment either way, and accomplished the distance to the Mouse Light at 2h. 5m. 22s., having been 28 minutes and 22 seconds from the Nore—eight nautical miles. During the latter part of the run down a small jib had been set to steady the vessel, but no other help was given by the vessel's canvas to her engines in attaining this somewhat extraordinary rate of speed. From the Mouse the Aurora was run out between the Maplin and the Barrow as far as the Swin Light, passing the James Dixon, a fine screw collier under sail and full steam, with her head in the same direction as the Aurora's on the way. On reaching the Swin the vessel's head was brought round and laid homeward, it having been decided not to lengthen the trial by making circles, &c., owing to the high state of the wind, the light condition of the vessel, and the very satisfactory manner in which she had already turned both to port and starboard in answer to her rudder or screws, proving that she possessed the same facilities in that respect as were possessed by the Flora, Hebe, and Kate—a facility of manoeuvring in fact, which must necessarily be possessed by every vessel built for and fitted with double screws, driven by independent engines. Southend was passed at 4h. 15m., and about two miles a-head was seen the Sea Swallow, one of the fastest paddle steamers on the Thames, plying between London, Southend, and Sheerness, and a hot chase naturally ensued, the Aurora eventually passing the clipper at 4h. 40m. in the midst of a heavy squall of wind and rain, and subsequently during the run up to Blackwall passing everything under steam she came across. Gravesend was passed at 5 h. 15m., the engines making on the average at the time 127 revolutions, and Blackwall, the closing point of the Aurora's day's work, being reached in one hour and seven minutes, the distance, being twenty miles. At Blackwall the numerous visitors on board disembarked and returned to town by rail.

Among the visitors on board were Vice-Admiral Sir George Sartorious, Captain Symonds, R.N. (a strong advocate with the Admiralty for the adoption of the double screw principle in the Royal Navy for some time past), Captain Cuenshaw, the owner of the Aurora, destining her for the China trade; Mr. Russell, C.E.; Mr. Allen, R.N., of the *United Service Gazette*; and other gentlemen whose names are well known in the naval, scientific, and literary world.

The principle of the adaptation of double screws to ships of war has been so far acknowledged in its importance by the Admiralty that their lordships have given Messrs. Dudgeon an order to construct a small vessel which shall combine in their most efficient form the double screw principle which they have so spiritedly and successfully brought into public notice.—*Times*, 26th August.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51,41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., NOVEMBER 4TH, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale...	26·512	55·	56·5	47·9	...	...	...	S.W.	3	5
Newcastle..	29 908	63·	65·	59·	75·	59·	...	S.W.	2	3
Bathurst...	27 650	53·	52·	46·	62·	38·	...	Calm.	0	10
Goulburn...	27·70	54·	52·	49·	65·	32·	...	S.W.	1	2
Albury......	29·344	60·	61·	56·	...	40·	...	S.S.W.	1	10

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

November 4.—Armidale, fine; Newcastle, fine, and clear; Bathurst, cloudy; Goulburn, fine, warm; Albury, fine, cloudy.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
November 4.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon	N.E.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November, 1863.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
5	THURSDAY	5 16	6 44	2 54	3 15

MOON.—Last Quarter, 4th instant, 2h. 39m. a.m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

OUR telegram has brought further particulars of the late English news which was briefly given in our issue of Tuesday last. It divides itself into two leading topics:—the relations of Russia with Europe, and the progress of the American war.

The continual success of the insurgents would seem to justify the hope that Poland might accomplish her own redemption. While the Russian Government treads out the sparks of insurrection with ferocious severity wherever it possesses the power, the Poles meet with success the troops which assail them in the open field. If, however, we look deeper into the state of the Polish nation, and recall the facts of its history, we can hardly entertain a hope that this uprising against a foreign despotism will be attended with success. The Russians as a people detest the Polish nation, and the pride of empire induces an obstinate resistance to the insurgents. The fanaticism of Muscovy is equal to the enthusiasm of Poland, and the Russian armies are recruited from a population of sixty millions, who follow their chiefs, and by their very weight can crush out the life of a small though valiant nation. Had France sincerely adopted the cause of Poland, and thrown her sword into the scale, she might have decided the controversy, if not by her mediation, yet by her arms. But a war with Russia would require a gigantic effort to assure against all contingencies its fortunate termination. The northern hordes can be poured out upon Poland and upon Germany, and reinforced from the heart of the Russian Empire; but the snows of Moscow as well as its fires have been a perpetual warning against any effort to beat back the war upon the interior. France could conquer Russia by the valour of her troops, but they could not stand against her cold. Thus, the small successes recorded in favour of the insurgents scarcely justify the hope that Poland will rear her head among the nations. "Woe to the conquered!" has always been the dread penalty of unsuccessful insurrection; and Poland, notwithstanding the heroism of her children, has often drunk that cup to the dregs.

The American news gives us with more detail the fate of Charleston. Fort Sumter was the first scene of the conflict between the two great parties which have aspired to the Government of America—of the first triumph of the Southern arms. It has been maintained with heroic resolution; but, with the enormous artillery of modern times, under the direction of scientific engineers, every strong place may be subdued. It is only a question of time and of the sacrifice of life. There can be no question that Charleston must be untenable, except by one of those desperate battles in which men maintain their ground with the courage of despair, and occasionally find that success which no one without presumption could predict.

Here, it seems, for the first time since the fall of the Grecian Empire, that dreadful instrument of war called "Greek fire" has reappeared. Many of our readers will recall the description of its effects by GIBBON the historian. The liquid flame poured from the sides of vessels on an approaching enemy made valour unavailing. The fiery barrier was impassable. We do not know that any valid objection can be offered to the use of this agent by nations that employ percussion shells and Armstrong guns—who pour in volleys of rifle shot and rely on the thrust of the bayonet. It is not to the agents of destruction, when war is once entered upon, that a reasonable objection can be offered. The more powerful the more appropriate, because the end of war is to conquer by means of terror and slaughter. Everything may be said against cruelty and oppression, but when once the use of arms is justifiable the sharpest and surest are certainly the best. It is said that this fire is sent into the heart of the city and explodes as it falls. It seems highly probable that the wells lately discovered in America have supplied an inexhaustible constituent of this deadly missile.

We have already given the statement that the South is calling the negro into the field to decide this great war which will raise the slave into a soldier—perhaps the soldier into a citizen. The end which none contemplated will probably be the great achievement of this awful conflict. We seem to see through the dust and smoke of battle the liberation of the African race. The issue is not merely the rescue of four millions of slaves from the dominion of their masters, but the deliverance of Africa from an accursed system which has stopped the entrance of civilisation and desolated for unknown ages her fertile country. What benevolence could not accomplish, may be made sure by the stern, rough, and ruthless hand of war.

THE letters which have appeared in reference to the relations of the late and the present Colonial Treasurer, are such as must always occasion regret to right-minded men. It is the misfortune of political life that our disputes seem always to terminate in personal animosity, and that no man can take a side in politics without immediately depreciating and losing all friendly relations with those who support the opposite. The nomination of Mr. EAGAR to the office of Treasurer was one of the natural consequences of the defeat of the Cowper Ministry. That he should take some different views of finance, and propose other measures than those of his predecessor, was to be expected, and could never be regarded as an offence. He appears to have been on fair terms with Mr. SMART prior to the rupture. We believe that Mr. EAGAR's explanation of the conversation reported will be very generally accepted. He reports that when he spoke of being Auditor under Mr. SMART, it was one of those free and easy communications in which people indulge themselves;—sallies of wit which are not to be strictly interpreted nor wholly ignored. Thus it seems that Mr. EAGAR told the late Treasurer before he took office that, with the one as Minister and the other as subaltern—the one as Treasuer and the other as Auditor—they would be able to work our financial problems. Mr. EAGAR states that he made no application for office, and that he did not consider this conversation as a tender of his services. Every one knows how conversations of the kind arise, and how little they justify any imputations of settled or deliberate purpose. But when Mr. EAGAR communicated to the public the private and confidential conversation between himself and Mr. SMART, it is impossible to acquit him of very great blame. As a director of a public institution, Mr. SMART had a right to converse upon matters relating to its interest, even although they might involve the permanence of an officer already there. We express no opinion upon the cause which led Mr. SMART to contemplate a change. The causes might be most inadequate, and the measure itself most undesirable. But we have a right to assume that in his opinion the interests of the bank needed the removal of its present manager, and having that opinion he was perfectly justifiable in taking the steps he did, and seeking from Mr. EAGAR an expression of his views in the contingency contemplated. But evidently this was a sacred trust, and ought not, under any circumstances, to have been divulged. If conversations of the kind are not covered with privilege, it is quite evident that every step in business will be involved in difficulties, and be productive of quarrels. No man has a right to betray the confidence of another when he freely receives it, unless in doing so he is discharging a higher duty than keeping a secret—namely, an obligation which he owes to public or private morality. Can this be alleged?

When, however, we come to the question of the returns in answer to the motion of Mr. PIDDINGTON, we feel great difficulty in seeing our way. The motion was obviously intended to obtain an account of the money under the control of the Government at the time of the return, and not merely the items which conveyed a past and not a present condition. Would any body of creditors consider themselves fairly used if a bank-book were put before them as shewing a balance by persons who knew that that balance was half exhausted? It is impossible to think so. When we saw the first return in the light of the recent disclosures, our first impression was that the Under-Secretary and Accountant of the Treasury had failed in their duty—that they had practised an imposition on their chief, and made him the instrument of conveying a false impression to the Parliament;—that they had, under some influence or other, disguised the truth in one of its most important aspects. But now it seems that there were three columns to the returns made by the Treasury Clerk—the first shewing the balance at the bank at a previous date—and that the second and third (which would have explained the truth) were suppressed. These would have shewn that the balance had been reduced by some hundreds of thousands of pounds, but they were not presented to the House, and thus an illusive impression was left upon the Assembly.

It is impossible to suppose that Mr. SMART was conscious of this imposition, or that he would have sacrificed his own reputation as a man of honour in offering a document which expressed a state of things in appearance very different from the fact. He must have been himself misled intentionally or not. Such an explanation alone is compatible with the recent disclosures and the manner in which they have been made. When Mr. EAGAR in broad and unqualified language accuses his predecessor of wilfully misleading the House, we are bound to recollect that we owe to Mr. SMART the first faithful statement of affairs the country has received for many years—and that evidently we owe it to him alone, for it was made without the approbation and in defiance of his colleagues. It is from him we learned the painful but wholesome truth that our finances have been cruelly mismanaged, and that nothing but confidence in our public men will restore them. But looking at the question of Mr. PIDDINGTON and at the answer of Mr. SMART, is there any banker in the world who would deny that it represents a state of things the very reverse of that now attested by the gentlemen who have inspected the balances of the Government? We think not. When it is said that £1000 is at the credit of any man in a bank it does not certainly mean that half of it has been paid over the counter. No sophistry can convey this impression, and no ingenuity explain the return as containing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

We greatly regret the personalities which have grown out of these controversies. There are too few persons in the community whose claims to consideration are established by their character and their skill to be able to spare any of that scanty treasure, and upon which our public life has drawn so heavily in recent years. We remember when Lord JOHN RUSSELL's statements were impugned, he rose and in touching language pointed to his public life. He appealed to the consciousness of the House. As the spokesman of the Opposition, Mr. DISRAELI rose and at once disclaimed, almost in tones of affection, the possibility of suspecting his honour or doubting his word. He spoke of the character of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as being the common inheritance of his country and the most precious possession of the House. These are noble passages in Parliamentary life, and may well be kept in view so as to moderate the bitterness of accusation against men of established character, and to instruct us to accept explanations which, without imposing upon our understandings, are nevertheless not more in harmony with our wishes than with the interests of society.

SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA.—This Synod, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met in St. Andrew's at seven o'clock p.m., when an eloquent discourse was delivered by the moderator, the Rev. Mr. Craig, of Parramatta. The rev. gentleman selected for his text 16th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark —"And He said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and 28th chapter of St. Matthew, last clause of the verse—"Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." After finishing the devotional exercises, the Synod was duly constituted, after which the moderator intimated to the Court that his term of moderatorship had now ceased, and called upon the members to nominate and elect a successor, when the Rev. John M'Gibbon was unanimously chosen as moderator for the current year. The Rev. Mr. Milne was again elected as Synod clerk. The Rev. W. Mitchell, of Numba, Shoalhaven, proposed that the thanks of the Court should be tendered by the elected moderator to the retiring moderator Mr. Craig, for the superior and interesting discourse which he had delivered. After some routine business, the Court adjourned till next morning at ten o'clock a.m., when the Synod will proceed to general business.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia was opened yesterday morning in St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. William Grant, of Shoalhaven, the retiring moderator, who took for his text 2nd Corinthians, chap. ii., verses 15 and 16. In the evening the Synod re-assembled for the purpose of making up the roll. The proceedings occupied a considerable time in consequence of the election of some of the elders being disputed.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their unreserved sale of a large assortment of seasonable drapery, silks, fancy goods, clothing, felt and panama and straw hats, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street. —ADV.

HUMPBACK and Sperm Oil, Groceries, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of merchants, exporters, oilmen, shippers, leather dealers, grocers and others, to his Sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Thursday, 5th November, 1863—to commence at 11 o'clock prompt—viz., 25 tuns humpback oil and 5 tuns sperm oil; also invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, teas, &c., &c. For further particulars see advertisements. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Wednesday.

THE Escort takes 120 ozs. 11 dwts. 18 grs.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

A meeting of Riverine squatters was held to-day, when a feeling prevailed in favour of a junction with Victoria.

Floods prevail over the entire colony. The gale has now abated, and for the last twelve hours the weather has been fine.

In the tobacco market, fine sorts have risen twopence per pound.

ARRIVED—Chatsworth, from Rotterdam; Martha, and Bertie, from London; Lady Emma, from Sydney.

The City of Melbourne (s.) sailed from the Heads at sunrise this morning.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The tenders for Railway debentures were opened yesterday. £200,000 were offered, and only £74,000 were taken. The minimum paid by Government was £5 10s. premium.

At the first wool sale of the season, held to-day, 515 bales were catalogued; 288 bales were sold, and the rest withdrawn. Greasy wools commenced selling at last year's rates.

ARRIVED.—Post Boy, from Sourabaya.

SAILED.—Esther, for Sydney; Diamond (s.), for Brisbane, under canvas.

OTAGO.

VIA MELBOURNE.

The Edina arrived last night from Otago, with news to the 26th ultimo. She brings 20,000 ounces gold.

Official reports of West Taieri Gold-fields are altogether favourable.

The last Escort from the Gold-fields brought 21,000 ounces.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The Northern Territory Bill was severely commented upon by members of the Legislative Council. The debate on the second reading is adjourned till to-morrow.

Messrs. Solomon sold half of the Amazon's cargo of sugar at £21 7s. 6d. to £32 5s. per ton.

ARRIVED.—Elphinstone, from London.

SAILED.—Sorata, for Sydney, with nearly 3000 bags flour.

The Freak cleared for Sydney with 2500 bags flour.

The Elphinstone reports having found a case of gunpowder, branded S C & Co 672, in latitude 28 South, longitude 37 West.

THE ELECTION FOR ORANGE.

A TELEGRAM was received in Sydney yesterday evening, stating that the Premier had been defeated for the electorate of Orange by a majority of 16. According to the telegram the votes given at the various polling places were as follows:—

	Cowper, jun.		Martin.
Orange............	189	....	191
Cadiangallong........	10	....	51
Bathurst..........	0	....	5
Pretty Plains.......	93	....	29
Total...........	292	....	276

Majority for Mr. Cowper, jun., 16.

DEPUTATION TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—A deputation consisting of Mr. Dalgleish, M.L.A., Mr. Stewart, M.L.A., Captain Darley, Mr. H. G. Smith, and Captain S. H. Wilson, waited yesterday morning upon the Colonial Treasurer, with a petition with reference to the Harbour Steamers' Wharf. The petition, which was signed by nearly 2000 of the inhabitants of Sydney, set forth the inconvenience and danger to which passengers by the harbour steamers are exposed in consequence of the distance of the wharf and of the approaches being crowded with merchandise, vehicles, and other obstructions; and proceeded to suggest that a portion of the quay near the terminus of the Pitt street tramway should be set apart for the accommodation of the harbour steamers. Mr. Dalgleish having presented the petition, Mr. Eagar remarked that he felt proud to see the petition so numerously signed, and stated that he was disposed to grant the prayer provided that the arrangement proposed would not interfere with the Commissary Department. A reference was thereupon made to the map of the quay, and it was found that the berth asked for would be clear of any obstructions to the Commissariat. Mr. Eagar then promised that the space at the Circular Quay desired by the petitioners should be reserved for their accommodation in the ensuing lease of the Quay. The deputation then withdrew, having thanked the Colonial Treasurer for his concession to their wishes. We may state that the site in question is close to the termination of the tramway, the removal of the wharf to which place will afford persons from the country the means of proceeding direct from the tramway cars on board the Manly Beach and Watson's Bay steamers.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN LAVER.—The Volunteer Rifles being desirous of expressing their appreciation of Captain Laver's services in a substantial form, proposed to subscribe a sufficient amount to purchase a handsome testimonial to present to him. As such short notice was given of his departure with his regiment for New Zealand, it was found impossible to carry out the object proposed by the time of the troops leaving, it was, therefore, thought desirable to allow the subscription list to remain open, so that all the companies in Sydney and the country might, by contributing, testify their respect for Captain Laver, who won the respect of all the Volunteers while he held the office of Brigade-Adjutant and Assistant Inspector. A sufficient sum having been subscribed, the committee appointed for the purpose have purchased a service of plate, consisting of a silver teapot, cream jug, and sugar basin, besides a large electro-plated salver, on which is inscribed, "Presented by the Volunteers of New South Wales to Robert Vickery Laver, Esq., of H. M. 12th Regiment, on his retirement from the office of Brigade-Adjutant, 1863." In accordance with Captain Laver's desire the plate is to be handed by the committee to Mrs. Laver. It will be on view for a few days at Mr. Flavelle, Brothers, George-street.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of those gentlemen interested in small-bore rifle shooting was held at the Volunteer Office yesterday evening, Captain Windeyer occupying the chair. Some further revision of the rules was made, and several subscriptions were paid in. A list of the names of those who had signified their intention of joining the club was made up, and it was found that the members would number upwards of thirty. The committee consists of Captain Windeyer, Captain Fairfax, Lieutenant Richards (treasurer and secretary), Sergeant Strong, and Trooper Hordern. The opening match has been arranged to take place on the 21st instant, shooting to commence at half-past one o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A quarryman named Thomas Learey died suddenly at his house, Camperdown, on Wednesday. The City Coroner made enquiry into the circumstance, at the Harp of Erin public-house, yesterday, when it appeared from the evidence of deceased's wife, that two years ago her husband took cold, and had been unwell ever since. A few weeks ago he had been in the Infirmary, and before that had at different times been attended by two or three doctors. On rising from the dinner table on Wednesday, deceased began to spit blood; he exclaimed, "I am going," and died almost instantly in his wife's arms. Dr. Egan's testimony showed that the poor man had become very much emaciated by sickness, and that he had died from disease of the heart and lungs. Coroner's finding: "Deceased, aged forty-seven years, died from natural causes."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE SHIP DORA.—A deplorable casualty occurred yesterday morning on board the Dora, a ship which arrived at Sydney from Liverpool on Tuesday, and which is now lying at anchor near Fort Denison. Some of the crew were engaged in lowering the main yard when, owing to one of the block strops breaking, it fell to the deck, striking one of the men, named William Summers, who was standing on the rail. The unfortunate man had both his legs crushed, and though every assistance was rendered him, he died whilst being removed to the Infirmary. It is said that another seaman, who was on the yard when it fell, was thrown into the water, but he was promptly rescued. He received some injuries in his arm which, however, are not considered to be very serious. The City Coroner will hold an inquest respecting the death of Summers at his office this morning.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society of Sydney was held last night at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Mr. Graham in the chair. About forty members were present. The prizes awarded by the Society at the late Flower Show were distributed at the commencement of the proceedings, after which the secretary (Mr. Gelding) announced that thirty-three new members had joined the Society. Mr. Patterson read an instructive paper on "Botany," which was listened to with much attention by all present. Mr. Woolf also read a paper on "The use and importance of water to the animal and vegetable kingdom." On the table were several specimens of the flower of the tulip-tree—Leriodendron tulipifera—shown by the Hon. George Allen, of Toxteth Park, one of the new members of the Society. Mr. Parcel exhibited specimens of a new verbena "Foxhunter," being a magnificent exemplar of the scarlet variety. From the same party came a flower of a new fuschia named "White Lady," having a pure white corolla. Mr. Parcell also exhibited a specimen of a newly-imported gladiolus, named "Batavii;" also the flower of the beautiful Clematis Lanuguinosa. Mr. Robinson exhibited also some fine strawberries from the gardens of Mr. W. B. Tooth, and a specimen of cabbage—Cauve Trouchuda. Mr. Bell exhibited some fine grasses imported by the society from England, consisting of the following kinds:—Sorghum cernum, Agrestis dulcis, Panicum plicatum, Frionia pulchella, Brizaporum cicatum, Panicum triseonis, Paspalium elegans, Lagurus ovatus, and Seterum Macroseta. Mr. Bell also exhibited some pretty pansies, cineraria, and stocks, also imported by the society for its members. One of the societies' grasses—Brizaporum Lucalla—was produced by Mr. Reece, and a fine specimen of the Amyrillis Vittata superba, by Mr. Vernon, gardener to Mr. F. Tooth.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.—Some time since initiatory steps were taken by the Bendigo United Cricket Club for a match with the expected English Eleven, and last evening Mr. Marshall, under whose auspices the world-renowned cricketers are coming out, arrived in Sandhurst, on invitation from the club, to make final arrangements for the match. There was a full attendance of the committee, as the importance of the occasion demanded, and the matter was fully discussed with Mr. Marshall and Mr. Shoesmith, who was with him. Satisfactory terms were agreed upon, and the match will probably be played in January. There can be little doubt but the public of Bendigo will heartily second the efforts of the club in arrangements which will be necessary to make the visit to Bendigo of the greatest cricketing talent in the world a pleasure to be remembered.—*Bendigo Advertiser*, October 29.

SALE OF COLONIAL WINES AT ALBURY.—The first auction sale of local wines ever held at Albury took place on Monday, when Mr. Solomon offered 10½ hogsheads from the vineyard of Mr. Gehrig, senr. The Malbec realised 13s. per gallon, Brown Muscatel 11s. 6d., Aucarot 8s. 6d., Tokay 6s. 6d., Reisling 6s., Black Hamburg 6s. The three first mentioned wines were of very good quality, and we imagine that the prices they commanded were satisfactory. The Tokay required fining. The Reisling, although of very light quality, was the cheapest wine sold during the day. The Black Hamburg, considering it was only fit for consumption during harvest time, fetched a good figure. Altogether, the sale may be said to have passed off very satisfactorily, and the result has afforded positive proof of the estimation in which the wines are held in the locality where they are grown. The price offered in Melbourne for wines of this description is from six to seven shillings per gallon all round.—*Albury Advertiser*, October 31.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—Richard Neape was charged at the Police Court, Warrnambool, on the 24th instant, with unlawfully assaulting James Newman, an intelligent looking youth, aged about twelve years. The prisoner was undefended. The following evidence was taken:—James Newman deposed: I am an orphan, residing in Timor-street, Warrnambool, with the prisoner. The house is mine, and I don't know that he has any right to be there. He has been in the habit of ill-using me. He ill-used me on the last occasion yesterday morning. About one o'clock in the morning he put a chain round my ankles, and locked it with a padlock. He put a long chain round my body, got a rope and tied round my wrists, and hauled it up to one of the rafters, so that my toes only just touched the ground. I was there from about one to a quarter to six o'clock in the morning. He beat me with a piece of hide with a brass knob on it. I was released by a constable about six o'clock. He tied me up also on the 2nd of October, in the same manner. It was on a Friday, about three o'clock in the afternoon. I was kept tied up, two days and a-half. I was not released during the time for any purpose. I only had two meals from Friday until Sunday night. He unfastened my hands whilst I took my food. I was not untied altogether. I got the first meal on Friday night, the second on Sunday morning. I wanted, but was not allowed to go to the water-closet. I have been tied up in this manner before on one occasion, for three days. He left me in the day, and came home at night. I have no friends. He lived with my mother before she died, and has lived in the house since. I was frightened to complain. I worked for the prisoner and Thwaites. I don't quarrel with the prisoner. I have not told people the prisoner was illusing me. They know it themselves. He beats me frequently. Cross-examined by the prisoner: I went to Mrs. Snow for 7s. because you sent me for it. I denied getting it before Mrs. Snow afterwards because I was frightened of you. Cross-examined by sergeant Owen: Prisoner was in Dooley's bar at the time, and was drunk. I gave him the 7s. in the bar. Cross-examined by the Beach: The prisoner has no authority over me. Michael Heaver deposed: I am a constable, residing at Warrnambool. Yesterday morning, from information I received, I went at about a quarter to six o'clock to the house occupied by the prisoner. I went in at the back door, which was open at the time. I saw the boy James Newman tied up, and the prisoner was in the act of untying him. The boys' wrists were tied to the upper portion of the door frame, his toes barely touching the ground. The rope produced (a piece of a clothes line about fifteen feet long) was wholly used about him. His body was encircled with a chain (dog chain produced.) This chain was fastened to the bedpost, and padlocked (padlock produced.) There was also a small chain round his ankles, which was also fastened with a padlock. The boy's wrists were swollen and bloodshot. I also took possession of a small knotted piece of hide, which the boy said the prisoner had chastised him with, while he (the boy) was tied up. Prisoner gave me the chains and rope with reluctance. He released the boy whilst I was standing by; I asked him the reason of his ill-using the boy, when he said he could get no good out of him; he was always out at nights, and that he got 7s. from Mrs. Snow, which he afterwards denied getting. I brought the boy to the police-station, and subsequently arrested the prisoner on the warrant produced. William Thwaites deposed; I am a labourer, residing in Warrnambool, near the prisoner's residence. I know the boy James Newman. I saw him tied up on Sunday afternoon, the 4th instant, between one and two o'clock in the day time. He was tied up to the bed-post inside prisoner's house. There was a chain round the boy's body and one around his ankles. His face was against the post, so that he could not turn round. There were marks of a rope round his wrists, but the wrists were not tied at that time. In reply to my inquiries, the boy said he had been tied up since Friday morning. I asked the reason, but he did not reply. Prisoner was standing by at the time. I have not seen the boy tied up before or since. My little girl had, and from what she told me I went to see for myself. When I asked the boy why he was tied up, prisoner told me "not to make a b—y fool of myself; but to leave the boy to him." He said the boy had been getting seven shillings from Mrs. Snow. Prisoner said this witness was drunk when he came. Susan Hayhoe: I reside in Warrnambool, next door to the prisoner's residence. I have known the boy James Newman ever since he was in petticoats. I was never in prisoner's house, for they were people I did not associate with. I never saw the boy tied up or ill-treated, but I fully believe it. I once saw prisoner throw a hoe at him, but I don't know whether he hit him. I have been annoyed and pained at hearing the boy's groans and cries for more than a twelve-month past. I have heard him sing out, "Oh, Richard, my poor feet!" as if he was being chastised on the naked feet. I heard him sing out so once when his mother was away in Melbourne. On the occasion the previous witness (Thwaites) speaks of, I heard the boy cry out incessantly, "Oh, Richard, my poor feet." Yesterday morning I heard him groaning, and I said something must be done, for I could bear it no longer. Although I was very ill, I got up and dressed myself, and immediately gave information to the police. The boy has no friends. Prisoner, in defence, said the reason he punished the lad was that he would stay away when sent on errands, and on one occasion he got 7s. from Mrs. Snow, on his (prisoner's) account, and then denied it. He also got some bread and other things at Mrs. Landeman's. He was an "howdacious" boy altogether. The prisoner was then committed for trial at the next General Sessions, to be held on the 4th November next. At the close of the case, the bench specially complimented Mrs. Hayhoe on the manner in which she had given information to the police.—*Warrnambool Examiner*, October 26.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

VIA MARSEILLES AND CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR MELBOURNE TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

RUSSIANS DEFEATED BY THE POLES IN SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FORT SUMTER TOTALLY DESTROYED.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

USE OF GREEK FIRE BY THE FEDERALS.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PUNJAUB.

Letters from Rome of the 5th state that the appeal made in favour of the Poles has been warmly responded to.

The Russian Ambassador has called for a disavowal of the statement made by a Roman journal of the persecutions of the Lutheran Church. The Pope is said to have refused.

Cardinal Antonelli is not to go to Mexico, as has been reported.

Letters from Naples, of the 5th, state that the Bishop of Tropea and six landed proprietors have been carried off by a band of brigands into the woods of Calabria.

VIENNA.

September 8th.

The *Wanderer* states that the insurgent chief Lelewel gained a signal victory over the Russians on the 3rd, at Poromby, in the palatinate of Lieblin, taking three cannons and placing 600 men, out of a force of 3000, *hors de combat*. The insurgent loss was 130 in killed and wounded. The Russian wounded were conveyed to Ciechanowice.

The *Press* of last evening also announces that Sokolowski had defeated the Russian General Kostanda in the Palatinate of Kalisch. Fresh detachments are being organised in the Government of Augustowo.

FRANCE.

Paris, September 10th.

Rumours of a disquieting character have been current relative to the state of health of M. Troplong, President of the Senate. The *Pays* states that on his return from the country last Sunday he was suddenly seized with an indisposition which caused some uneasiness, but that he is now getting better.

The *Patrie* states that Mr. Slidell, representative of the Southern States in France, arrived at Brest on the 7th.

A rumour was current yesterday in Paris, says the *Patrie*, to the effect that the reply of Russia to the last notes of the three Powers had arrived; but this account we think premature.

A letter from Berlin of the 7th mentions a similar rumour prevalent in that city, and gives some further details. The despatches of Prince Gortschakoff, it says, left St. Petersburg on the 4th, Lieut. Bragg being mentioned as the bearer of that to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. He was expected to pass through Berlin on the evening of the 7th or the next morning.

The Dresden journal states that the Emperor of Austria, immediately after his return from Frankfort, gave his sanction to a proposition of his Ministry to purchase, at the expense of the State, 500,000 hectolitres of corn, to be distributed to the most necessitous peasants in the west of Hungary, where the harvest has completely failed from the long drought.

RUSSIA.

The *Northern Post* of St. Petersburg, of September 8th, says that the levying of recruits has been postponed in the Government of Minsk during the continuance of the insurrection, and in the Governments of Vitebsk and Mohlieff to the 15th of January next.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at St. Petersburg from Warsaw, and has attended a Council of Ministers held at Tzarskoe, held under the Presidency of the Emperor, at which the question of replying to the notes of the three powers was discussed.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of yesterday denies the rumours published by the foreign press concerning new arrangements by Russia relative to Polish and German affairs. Speaking of the alleged Radical reforms and new alliances about to be entered into by Russia, according to French accounts, it says the conclusions drawn from this pretended news are as false as their premises.

In Poland, the Emperor, whose sentiments on the Polish question have not changed, considers his first duty to be the re-establishment of solid and material order founded on the ground subverted by anarchical passions. From a diplomatic point of view the Government remains determined to fulfil its international obligations, and at the same time to maintain the rights of Russia within the limits of Treaties. As regards German affairs, Russia sympathises with the union of the strength of Germany based on the interests of all the states of which that country is composed. Russia has no more reason to provide against the dangers which might result to her from Germany, than Germany has to put herself on her guard against coming dangers from Russia.

The Polish insurrection very active. Negotiations are going on between the Cabinet of St. Cloud, and those of Berlin and St. Petersburg, in which it is reported that the Cabinet of Berlin is acting as a mediator to bring about a good understanding between the other two on the Polish question. France, it would seem, from an article in *La France*, is but too glad to jump at any proposal which Prussia may make to extricate herself from the Polish dilemma, and it is now believed on all sides that a pacific solution of the question is inevitable. Cavalry engagements of Tacsenowski's corps favourable to the insurgents took place on the 18th of August, at Katno, and on the 19th at Poddenibica. The insurgents have been victorious in cavalry engagements, at Dolra on the 21st, and at Gluchow on the 23rd, in the Woywodessys of Kalisse.

Two engagements have taken place in the Government of Augustowo, at Szlucien and Suwalki.

Eminowicz and Czick defeated the Russians on the 21st, at Kowal, not far from Radom, in the Woywodessys of Tandomir.

An engagement took place between the Insurgents and the Russian troops, on the 24th, at Dorohuez, in the Palatine of Leiblin and Dresniki. Jasimiki gave battle to the Russians on the 25th, at Huatz Lasena, in the district of Leiblin.

The Russian Colonel, Kotgazzeff, was killed.

Engagements terminating favourably for the insurgents at Rierse Bolow, in Augustowo district, and at Preny and Kielany, in Lithunaia, on the 13th and 16th.

The main body of the insurgents are said to have gained on the 30th a considerable victory over the Russians at Ianow. Seven insurgent corps are stated to have been engaged in this affair.

The reported dispersion of Kruks' force at Pierse Birco was incorrect.

AMERICA.

General Gilmore officially reports on the 24th August the practical demolition of Fort Sumter, after seven days' bombardment, at a distance of 3330 to 4000 yards. It is a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. "A longer fire," he says, "would make it a greater mass of ruins, but scarcely more powerless for the defence of Charleston Harbour. It is unnecessary to continue to fire on the ruins. I have established batteries on my left within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and opened with them after giving General Beauregard due notice. My projectiles entered Charleston, and General Beauregard designates them the most destructive missile ever used in war."

The official accounts to the evening of the 24th state that Fort Sumter was entirely destroyed, but not surrendered.

The foreign Consuls protested that time enough had not been allowed for the removal of non-combatants, and General Beauregard asked for a truce of forty hours. General Gilmore replied by demanding the surrender of the forts. The Federals commenced shelling the city, and the non-combatants took their departure in a continuous stream.

General Gilmore still continues to shell Charleston, pouring in torrents of Greek fire, which galls the enemy exceedingly.

A Richmond paper says that the shelling of Charleston is a matter of slight moment, provided the Confederates can succeed in defending the fortifications and harbour. If they can retain them, and foil the enemy, that a glorious victory will amply compensate for all the injury which bombs can do to empty houses.

Alluding to the employment of Greek fire in the siege of Charleston the *Daily News* remarks: "Although as an agent of destruction it has no equal. Civilisation, until now, by that tacit understanding among Christian nations, which respects the use of unnatural weapons, has refrained from its employment even in the most bloody and desperate campaign. It has been left for this administration which claims to be waging war in the name of philanthropy, to conjure up this liquid demon as a fit ally to their purpose of extermination if a fleet of iron-clads should appear in New York harbour, and at the midnight hour should throw their deadly missiles bursting with liquid and unquenchable fire into the heart of this metropolis, while standing amid the ashes of our homes and gazing upon the crisp and burning bodies of our wives and children, we could perhaps appreciate the savageism of that style of warfare."

INDIA.

The Himalaya brings a few items of Eastern news.

The insurrection in the Punjaub was unsubdued. Large bodies of troops were sent against insurgents.

JAPAN.

Admiral Kupfer and the fleet have destroyed the city of Kagosini, in Japan, and have taken the castle of Prince Satskma and captured two steamers.

Our loss was five officers and eighty men, including Captain Willmot, who, with the commander of his ship, were killed by the same shot.

The *Gazette de Riga* states that provisions and military stores are being sent to Finland in great quantities. At Tavasthaus 150,000 sacks of flour have been received, and 70,000 sacks at Helsingfors. The quantity forwarded is described as sufficient for the support of an army of 150,000 men for a year. The works of the fortifications at Sweaborg and Helsingfors are progressing rapidly.

LIVERPOOL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—On Monday, the 2nd instant, a meeting of the Presbyterians of Liverpool was held in the church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of Presbyterian Union. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Gillespie. The proceedings were opened by prayer, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. 1st. "That this congregation being composed of individuals belonging to the various sections of the Presbyterian Church in this colony, has hitherto been unable, from its peculiar position, to apply to either section of that church for recognition or advice, nevertheless it now desires to express its hearty approval of the steps that are being taken to effect a union of the different Presbyterian bodies." 2nd. "That this congregation, having accomplished, when united, what never could have been done sectionally, is convinced by experience that the union of all sections of Presbyterians in this colony into one Church would strengthen her influence, and tend to the glory of God and the good of mankind." 3rd. "That this congregation is satisfied that the basis of Union agreed to by the late Conference sufficiently protects the spiritual interests and independence of the Church and the rights of its members." 4th. "That this congregation is of opinion that the future supply of ministers and other points of less importance be left to the consideration of the United Church, and that a report of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the clerk of the Conference."

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we have received last Friday's *Age*, bringing intelligence one day later than previously received.

CRICKET.—A meeting of the Intercolonial cricket committee was held yesterday afternoon, at Marshall's Hotel, Swanston-street; Mr. Woolley in the chair. The principal business of the meeting was to consider upon the letter which had been received from the secretary of the New South Wales team, declining to make any negotiations for a match this season until some explanation was given with reference to the letters which appeared in one of the Melbourne journals upon the unpleasant disagreement that took place during the last match at Sydney. The letter having been read by Mr. Biddle, various suggestions were made as to the best method of coming to a proper and friendly understanding. After a short discussion a resolution was adopted to the effect that, as they (the intercolonial committee) had no control over any non-official communications which might have appeared in any of the public journals, and not being answerable for the same, they were not in a position to make or receive any explanation regarding them. At the same time they regretted that those letters had ever appeared in the press respecting the unfortunate dispute. This resolution, it was agreed, should be forwarded to the secretary of the New South Wales Cricketing Association without delay. After another meeting had been arranged for the 4th November ensuing, to choose an intercolonial and international match committee, for the years 1863 and 1864, the meeting adjourned.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.—A deputation from the Caledonian Society of Victoria waited yesterday upon the Board of Lands and Works, with a view of obtaining a grant of a portion of the Zoological Gardens in which to hold the annual gatherings of the society, and for the erection of a permanent grand stand. The deputation consisted of Mr. J. S. Butters, vice-president of the society, and Mr. Robert Macdonald, M.L.A., Mr. P. Langwill, Mr. D. E. Thomson, directors; Mr. George Simpson, treasurer; and Mr. J. J. Shillinglaw, secretary. Mr. Butters explained at some length the objects and past career of the institution, and handed to Mr. Heales a copy of the rules and of the last annual report. By the former it appeared that the objects of the society were the encouragement of national literature, national games, and benevolence; and by the latter, that the society had successfully carried out those praiseworthy intentions, but felt their exertions crippled to a large extent by the necessity which now existed for the erection of a grand stand on the occasion of each annual gathering. Much stress was laid by the deputation on the fact that the various Highland societies which exist throughout the colony were in the enjoyment of grants of land, and that a promise of a grant to the Caledonian Society of Victoria had been given to the directors by a former Ministry. Mr. Heales, in reply, stated that he approved of the objects contemplated by the society, and that he would forward an expression of his opinion to the Hon. the Chief Secretary, in whose department it appeared that the land applied for was vested. The deputation then withdrew.

A return issued by the Post Office department, gives the following as the number of letters received and despatched by the P. and O. Company's contract steamers during the present month:—Received by the Madras, 50,899 letters and 110,321 newspapers. Despatched by the Bombay, 49,846 letters and 56,603 newspapers; making a total of received and despatched of 100,745 letters and 166,924 newspapers.

The *Riverine Herald* states that "a petition is being numerously signed in the neighbouring districts to the Victorian Government, protesting against the contemplated formation of a road from Swan Hill, running south-east from Kerang through the plains to the Campaspe at Kennedy's, for the purposes of travelling stock from the Lachlan and Darling districts. The petitioners consider the proposed line of road is unnecessary, and would be injurious to the interests of the inland towns, such as Echuca and Sandhurst, and would affect seriously the revenue of the Government and the railways."

The Supreme Court sittings at Nisi Prius before Hilary Term commenced yesterday, In the New Court, before Mr. Justice Barry, an action was brought by Mr. Horatio Appleton, as assignee of the patentee of an improved stone crushing machine, against Mr. Enoch Chambers, to recover £5000 damages for an infringement of the patent. The case was only partially heard; and, as there are numerous witnesses to examine, it will probably extend over to-day. It seems that Mr. Appleton claims to have been the first to introduce to this colony an invention of Mr Eli Blake, of Connecticut, United States, and he obtained a patent for the same under the Colonial Act, entitling him to the exclusive use and profit of the machine in this colony for a period of fourteen years from the date of the patent, which was issued in March, 1860. Mr. Chambers contracted for the manufacture of fifteen of Appleton's stone-crushing machines, and subsequently manufactured machines for a like purpose on his own account, which plaintiff alleges were pirated from his patent. Defendant contended that his stone-breaking machines were essentially different from those of the plaintiff, by reason of their being worked by hydraulic power, and the adoption of several mechanical differences in their construction, which rendered them a great improvement upon Appleton's. It was also stated that colonial mechanics had long been familiar with the principle and construction of Appleton's patent, through various scientific publications from America, which were to be found both in the Parliamentary Library and the Mechanics' Institute. The case was illustrated in court by drawings, and some very perfect working models, to demonstrate to the jury the difference (plaintiff alleging that none existed) between the stone-breaking machines of Appleton and Chambers Plaintiff accounted for having delayed bringing his action so long as eighteen months, by stating that he formerly did not consider the defendant's commercial position such as to justify him in undertaking so expensive an affair. The examination of witnesses will be resumed this morning.

A singular case came before the City Bench yesterday, that of a girl who for several years has worn male attire, and passed as a young man. Nothing dishonest was laid to the girl's charge, but the constable who apprehended her deemed it his duty to do so, as the circumstances of the disguise was of itself suspicious. The girl appears to have filled several respectable situations as a waiter at hotels and restaurants in Melbourne, without any doubt of her being what she seemed having been entertained by her employers; and, according to her own account, she had persisted in this eccentric course solely to obtain an honest livelihood.

MARRICKVILLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual quarterly meeting of the council took place at noon, on Saturday, 31st October. Present: The chairman, Mr. Gerald Halligan, and councillors Messrs. Andreas, Amner, Jones, Beer, and Moseley. The following business was transacted:—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the improvement committee on Gannon's Road was adopted on the motion of Mr. Beer, seconded by Mr. Andreas. A return shewing the revenue and expenditure of the municipality from July 1st to October 31st was laid upon the table. The council then proceeded to open tenders for various works. The following were accepted:—F. Bulliman's tender for screening and breaking ironstone gravel; T. G. Sparke's tender for carting the same; and G. Cox's tender for excavating a drain below Gannon's Road. The chairman was authorised to enter into the necessary agreements with the various parties whose tenders have been accepted, and to affix the corporate seal thereto. The finance committee passed sundry accounts furnished by the clerk, amounting to £29 3s. 8d., and brought up their report. On the motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Andreas, the report was adopted and payment authorised. It was then proposed by Mr. Andreas, seconded by Mr. Moseley, and carried, That the clerk receive an advance of £10 to pay expenses until the next meeting. Other minor business having been transacted, the council then rose.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise, and a special jury of twelve.

DANGAR AND OTHERS V. LOVE AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case again occupied the entire day.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

M'CULLOCH V. BEAUCHAMP.

This was an action of trover for 500 trees, said to have been taken by defendant from plaintiff's property. A second count was for goods (timber) sold and delivered. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the first count, and never indebted to the second.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Powell for the defendant.

The plaintiff, Mr. A. H. M'Culloch, an attorney of the Court, was the proprietor of the Riverston Estate, near Windsor. The defendant was a sub-contractor for works on the Richmond and Windsor Railway. The timber forming the subject matter of the action had been cut from the Riverston Estate and used in the construction of a bridge. Plaintiff claimed for 2034 feet of such timber, viz., 1050 feet squared at 10d per foot, value £43 17s., and 984 feet round at 8d. per foot—value £32 16s. The total amount of the claim being £76 13s. There could be no doubt that the timber had been used. It was sought to be shown for the defence that there had been a purchase from one Simons, and payment or part payment to the latter, but there was no proof that Simons was plaintiff's agent. He had, according to Mr. M'Culloch, been a mere care-taker with no authority to sell timber or to make any contracts for such sale; and having been discovered to have received money in this way without authority, he had been dismissed. It was further attempted to be shown that it was the principal contractors, Randle and Gibbons—who had been trusted, defendant having only contracted in the name of the latter. But of this there was no evidence whatever beyond a statement by one of the witnesses that Beauchamp was apparently "overseer and head man" on Randle's works. The plaintiff's collector applied to defendant for a statement of the quantity of timber from plaintiff's land; which had been used. Defendant at first intimated his ability to render such an account when he should have his books with him. Subsequently, however, he refused, stating that he had been advised, he was not bound to furnish such account. The timber was thereupon measured, and the measurement already stated was the result.

His Honor told the jury that a verdict could not be given on the count of trover for trees, unless such trees had been first cut, but that there was abundant evidence of defendant having used timber from the plaintiff's land.

The Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £76 11s.

His Honor, upon the application of Mr. Isaacs, directed execution to issue in four days.

The Special Jurors summoned to attend in the Jury Court for this day, 5th November, will not be required to attend until to-morrow.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Registrar.

In the estate of M Mullen and Co., a second meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday next.

In the estate of Thomas Hale, a second meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Isaac Moses, a second meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of James Beattie, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of Elijah Silkman, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture.

In the estate of James Gibbs, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent was examined by a creditor, and by Mr. Garrick on behalf of another creditor. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday next.

SURRENDERS.

William Randle and John Gibbons, contractors, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Robert Booth, of Parramatta, labourer. Liabilities, £53 5s. 10½d. Assets, £10. Deficit, £43 5s. 10½d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Kit Starkie, of Mulgoa, draper and grocer. Liabilities, £308 5s. 6d. Assets, £206 1s. 6d. Deficit, £102 4s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Thomas George Hawkins, of Sydney, shipbroker, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, November 5.—Baker and Tomlinson, special, for proof of debts, 10.

Friday, 6.—James H. Dovey, first.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq.

CONWAY V. SMITH.

Plaintiff sued for £8 18s. 8d., balance of account for goods sold. The plaintiff rendered his account for £38 18s. 8d., and requested payment, upon which defendant gave his cheque for £30 on account. Plaintiff left defendant's shop, and shortly after returned saying he could not get the cheque cashed as he was too late for the bank, and as he wished to leave town that night, he should be glad if defendant could cash the cheque or pay the balance. Defendant replied that he had not £30 in the house, but he would pay the balance, which he did, and asked for a receipt. Plaintiff stated he could not write, but put his mark, which was witnessed by a Mr. Cousens, who was present and saw the money paid. Plaintiff positively denied that he had received the money. Verdict for defendant.

FULLAGAR V. COLE.

An action to recover £19 15s, balance of two promissory notes. Defendant pleaded a set-off, and tender of £4 5s., which amount his attorney paid into Court, but there was no evidence given in support of the defence. Verdict for plaintiff £19 15s. Mr. Hellyer for plaintiff, Mr. Fawl for defendant.

AINSWORTH V. MOSS.

This was an action on a bill of exchange, drawn upon the defendant, but there was no allegation in the plaint of acceptance or presentation. Plaintiff nonsuited. Mr. Hellyer for plaintiff, Mr. Salomons for defendant.

DENNISON V. STEWART.

Plaintiff sued for £18 10s, amount of plasterers' work performed on a cottage of defendant's, at Balmain. The work was proved to be done in an improper manner, both as regards workmanship and materials. Verdict for plaintiff 15s. Mr. Brennan for plaintiff, Mr. Mackenzie, for defendant.

EDWARDS V. HAMILTON.

This was an action for uttering slanderous words of the plaintiff under the following circumstances:—One Spearing, a publican in Lower George-street, applied to the magistrates for a music license, to which some opposition was made. Defendant was examined as a witness in support of the objections filed, and stated that the fidler of Spearing (meaning the plaintiff) is "a dirty drunken dissipated rogue, with no ostensible means of earning his livelihood." The Judge held that the plaintiff could not recover; he had succeeded in clearing his character by the witnesses he had examined, but the defendant was not liable for words spoken by him in giving his evidence in a judicial inquiry. Plaintiff nonsuited.

MARTIN V. MOSS.

This was an action for the price of a cow. The defence was that the animal was diseased at the time of sale, and died shortly after. Plaintiff denied that he was aware that there was anything wrong with the cow. Verdict for plaintiff, £6 10s. Mr. Owen for defendant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, Asher, J. H. Ross, and Peden.

Eighteen persons were brought in custody before the Court.

Alexander Adams, found guilty of having broken a shovel, valued at 1s. 3d., the property of Thomas May, ironmonger, was ordered to pay the value of the article, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Michael Dalton, charged with having attempted to stab John Gennis, was ordered to enter into a recognizance with two sureties to keep the peace, or, failing to do so, to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Clarke was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of trousers, which were found in her possession, and valued at 5s., the property of John Davies, draper, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months.

Joanna Ryan, found guilty of having stolen sundry articles of children's wearing apparel from the residence of Harriet Manson, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Emily Read, charged with having stolen a chemise, valued at 4s., the property of Alexander Jones, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Thomas M'Kenna, found guilty of having in a public place, while drunk, made use of indecent language, was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month. A similar sentence was then passed upon him on conviction of having assaulted, by striking and kicking, the constable who, in the performance of his duty, took him into custody for the first offence.

Louisa Smith was found guilty of having assaulted constable Allen. Complainant deposed that between twelve and one o'clock this morning a number of prostitutes and other persons were congregated in Market-street, and disturbing the inhabitants by their riotous conduct; he desired them to go peaceably away—a request with which some complied, but the defendant and some others were very violent, and determined to remain; she took up and threw at him a stone, which struck him on the head, inflicting a wound. To be imprisoned one month.

Ann Wymes, a vagrant, found drunk and riotous, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months; and Sidwell Prendergast, for like misconduct, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or in default to be imprisoned seven days.

Matilda Clifford was charged with having obtained goods by means of false pretences. Maria O'Neil, of Bourke-street, shopkeeper, deposed that the prisoner came to her for sundry articles of grocery, amounting to 8s. 6d., representing that Mrs. Watson, residing at the corner of Short-street and Bourke-street, had sent her for them. No such person could be found. Committed for trial.

Thomas Mackenzie, apprehended on suspicion of being insane, was, after medical evidence, adjudged to be a dangerous lunatic, and ordered to be imprisoned until released according to law.

On the summons paper were five cases, one of which was withdrawn, and another was struck out for want of prosecution. Archibald Anderson v. Joseph Cowan, was a proceeding to cancel an indenture of apprenticeship, on the ground of ill-treatment by the master and mistress. It appeared from the evidence that early in the forenoon of the 20th ultimo, a pair of scissors was missed by a man named Hardy, an upholsterer in defendant's employment; between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, complainant was ordered by the defendant to go to some place and french polish some articles of furniture he had sold, whereupon he (complainant) put on his coat, in the pockets of which he put sundry articles necessary for the work he had to do; he had occasion on his way out to call in at the office, into which room he was followed by Mrs. Cowan, who, pulling his coat, exclaimed, "Here is Robert's scissors!" he said, "Where did you get them?" to which she replied, "In your pocket;" having seen her in the act of putting the scissors into his pocket, he told her so, and taking them from her went upstairs with them to the owner,—telling him that Mrs. Cowan accused him of having stolen them; Mrs. Cowan followed him upstairs, sent her husband (the defendant) for a constable, and on his return gave him into custody; he was marched through the streets, and locked up for the night; on the 21st the charge was heard and dismissed. It transpired that while the scissors were missed between 9 and 10, the boy was away from the premises during the hour from 1 to 2 allowed for dinner, when, if he had stolen the scissors, he had an opportunity of making away with them; also, that when, on the hearing of the charge, the scissors were put in the pocket as Mrs. Cowan said she discovered them, the pocket was not of sufficient depth to conceal them, so that if even the boy had put them there (which he denied) it could not have been with an intent to steal. It was also shown that the lad had had to sue Mr. Cowan for wages due under the indenture, and that only on either that or the previous day the amount of debt and costs had, under pressure, been paid into Court. Evidence was called in reply to show that Hardy gave the lad into custody. Their worships made an order, as asked, cancelling the indentures. The case for the complainant was conducted by Messrs. Roberts and Weedon, and the defence by Mr. Carroll, who gave notice of appeal.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. E. J. C. North, Mr. R. Ronald, Mr. J. N. Joubert, and Mr. R. Raper.

Michael Partell, cab-driver, appeared on summons charged with assaulting J. G. Raphael, landlord of the Sydney and Melbourne Hotel. Complainant deposed that about a quarter past nine o'clock last night defendant, whilst at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, abused him with some very obscene language, twice struck him, and attempted to kick him, no provocation having been given. Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined £5 with costs. The same defendant was likewise fined 20s. with costs, for using obscene language towards the same complainant. A charge against him for furious driving was withdrawn.

William Wakefield, Edward Macnamara, and George Briscoe, were fined 10s. each with costs, for plying unlicensed drays for hire.

James Meddon, seaman of the ship J. L. Hall, found guilty of desertion, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

James A. Banks, master of the schooner Minerva, appeared on summons charged with refusing to pay wages (£6 17s. 2d.) due to James Gibb, a seaman of that vessel. Defendant was ordered to pay the amount claimed, with costs.

PARRAMATTA DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TUESDAY 3RD, AND WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

BEFORE J. S. Dowling, Esq., Judge.

The Session opened with a calendar containing only four cases for trial. Mr. J. O'N. Brenan, prosecuted for the Crown.

Thomas Bennett was indicted for assaulting, with intent to rob, one Thomas Tunks, on the 11th of September. The jury, after retiring, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for the period of three years.

Catherine Harrison was indicted for having, at Penrith, feloniously stolen two saddles, the property of Mr. John Perry; a second count charged her with receiving. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Roberts. The jury found her guilty on the second count. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol, with hard labour, for the period of six calendar months.

William Fasman was indicted for stealing a mare, the property of Henry Bilton. Prisoner was defended by Mr. R. Forster, and was acquitted.

James West was indicted, for having, at Penrith, on the 6th of September last, assaulted Constable Routledge, while in the execution of his duty as such constable; a second count charged him with assault. Verdict, guilty. In consideration of prisoner's confinement since the 6th September, he was ordered to be confined until the rising of the Court.

The sessions then terminated.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Dangar and others v. Love and another (part heard).

BANCO COURT.—Goulston v. Bogalsky and another (part heard), Murray and another v. Sinden, Bennett v. Flood, Smith v. Brown, Richards v. Whitford, Tierney v. M'Mullen.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Woodman v. Hunt, taxation; Ryan v. M'Guigan, report; Perry v. Muir, facts; Kearney v. Davis, to consider decree; Boyer v. M'Aram, minutes; Rodd v. Hickey, minutes.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

5136	Fetelly v. Johnston	5206	Turner v. Cane
5139	O'Neil v. Parker	5207	Turner v. Butts
5142	Mackaness v. Pugh	5214	Ellison v. Iaques
5154	Dadswell v. Downes	5215	Hicks v. Pedrick
5155	Byrnes v. Silver	5216	Howard and another v. Smith and another
5160	Tickle v. Gray	5223	Cope v. Toogood
5171	Paling v. Hogan	5227	Smith v. Connolly
5181	Rodd v. Bennett	5236	Mackenzie v. Davis
5188	Allen v. Core	5237	Mackenzie v. Thomas
5190	Smith v. Barker	5239	Stewart v. Hodges
5191	Yates v. Clark	5252	Brown v. Henessy
5199	Walsh v. M'Caffrey	5270	Evans v. Gannon.
5203	Selway v. Anderson		

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£605	10	1
Gin	519	5	11
Rum	181	13	0
Wine	46	4	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	11	1	8
Tobacco and snuff	216	10	0
Cigars	52	5	0
Tea	368	3	3
Sugar, unrefined	577	10	0
Opium	91	3	2
Pilotage	46	2	0
Dues	18	0	0
Total	£2534	18	7

To-day being the 4th of the month has been looked forward to with some anxiety, but we are happy to say has passed over quietly, and without any failures of importance to notice.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. held a sale by auction to-day of damaged teas ex Emma and Mathilde. There was a good attendance, and fair prices were obtained.

From the Melbourne *Age* of Friday last, we take the following:—

A very much increased business has been done in the import market. Some very large parcels of recently arrived tobaccos have been disposed of, say about 600 packages, Northern tens and half-pound—the price, however, did not transpire; also, a parcel of quarter-tierces. Northern twist at 4s and 4s 3d. Some 10,000 bushels Adelaide wheat have changed hands at a decline on former rates. A small lot of Liverpool shipped oats realised 4s 9d. Henessy's case brandy has been sold at 29s. Martell's dark brandy, in bulk, has been placed at 9s 6d. Assorted sizes Manila rope brought £47 10s; and best seaming twine realised 14½d. Sales of Cumberland hams are reported at 11d, of Sinclair's at 14½d, Coey's at 14d, and Sinclair's belly bacon at 14d.

The quantity of gold brought down by way of escort, for the corresponding weeks of 1862 and 1863, ending 28th October, 1863, is as follows:—

	1862. oz.	dwt.	1863. oz.	dwt.
Castlemaine	3691	0	2931	0
Maldon	—		2907	0
Sandhurst	2665	0	4207	0
Maryborough	794	10	1008	0
Avoca	[illegible]	16	648	0
Back Creek	[illegible]	0	—	
Ballaarat	[illegible]	10	8428	0
Raglan (Fiery Creek)	758	0	753	0
Ararat	584	10	644	0
Stawell	1012	10	998	0
Smythesdale	[illegible]	10	—	
Blackwood	[illegible]	10	498	0
Moonambel	743	0	—	
Landsborough	1010	10	735	0
Totals	[illegible]	0	23,810	0

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—The City Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Artillery Barracks, Dawes' Point, on view of the body of Patrick Mulchay, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, who was drowned on Tuesday morning. The evidence showed that deceased was a quiet well conducted man. He had been twelve years with a regiment in India before he joined the company of Artillery stationed at Sydney. He was a strong healthy man, and it was not noticed on Tuesday morning that he was unwell. Sergeant Nairn saw him swimming in the water near the barracks, at half-past ten o'clock; and about half-an-hour afterwards noticed him lying face downwards in the shoal water, close by the shore. The unfortunate man was at once got out, and taken to the barracks, where means were used to restore animation, but they were unavailing, for he was quite dead. Dr. Egan saw deceased about half-past eleven o'clock. It was his opinion that he had suffered from disease of the heart, and that he had been seized with a fit or with cramp when swimming. Jury's verdict, "We find deceased, aged thirty-three years, was found in the water under the shore dead; and that he died from a fit, accelerated by suffocation by drowning."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at 12 o'clock, the thoroughbred Horse "Young Arabia."

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Hay, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Humpback and Sperm Oil, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Hams, Fruits, &c.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Interest in Land on the Point Piper Estate; Houses and Land in Crown-street; Houses and Land in Liverpool-street; Land at Petersham; Land, Hotel, Schoolhouse, and other Buildings, at Richmond River.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books, Oil Paintings, Stationery, Musical Instruments, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hearthrugs, Hats, Clothing, Black Glacés, Silks, Corahs, Scarfs, Drapery, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Mole Trousers.

MR. J. LAZARUS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, continuation sale of General Drapery, Millinery, Clothing, &c.

Mr. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Bones, Hair, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

THE SHERIFF.—At the Commercial Hotel, King-street, at noon, Right, Title, and Interest in House and Premises, situate on the South Head Road.

URN-BURIAL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—How many of us there are who in their hearts agree with Dr. Brereton, in reference to the disposal of the remains of those who are lost to us, and yet from some incomprehensible dread of change in such matters, remain satisfied with things as they are. I take the subject purely in its domestic point of view, and will simply put the case thus:—Is it better when the closing of the account is demanded, and when all that is noble, and loving, and attractive departs, to consign what still remains to further corruption, to the worm and the grave damp, and to gradual pollution which can only kindle reflections of repulsiveness, if reflected upon at all, or immediately, and for ever, to purify by fire, and render incapable of further change, the remains of those always dearest in death? Is not, in reality, portion of the poignancy of our grief when the few first stones crumble upon the coffin ere it is hidden from our view, attributable to the horrors with which the last resting place of the one so dear will become increasingly surrounded? Man is material, and material thoughts must arise, and would there not be more peace to those who sorrow, in the contemplation of purity, immediate, complete, unchangeable, until the last reunion, than in the unapproachable uncertainty which hangs over the custom as it is? I, for one, shall do all in my power to aid Dr. Brereton. I admire his courage, and agree with his views.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

MORTAL.

November 4th.

GOLD IN ALBURY.—There is no doubt now that the time is approaching when Albury will have to add to its list of attractions the capability and feasibility of gold getting. After some weeks' trial it proves that the prospectors and diggers, hard at work in Nailcan Gully, are meeting with favourable and encouraging results. Not only those who originally prospected the gully and worked there and in the adjoining localities for months past, are urged forward with the result of their exertions in the gully referred to, and where they reported that they had found payable gold; not only have others followed their example and found the metal of a payable character in adjoining claims; but we hear of persons coming in and selling gold to the banks and our storekeepers almost daily. Fossickers about the gullies adjacent can earn from ten shillings to a pound a day, and without raising false hopes, without lending ourselves to bringing about a rush which might prove delusive and unsatisfactory to a large body of miners, we would wish to state facts, and to afford our aid in having the place thoroughly tested, and, if proved to be payably auriferous, properly developed. Up to last night the state of affairs seems to be as follows. In the prospectors' claim, the parties are hard at work getting out wash-dirt, stripping the gutter of the lead and getting it carted down to the lagoon for washing. The weather and the consequent state of the ground have proved obstacles to this at present, and indeed with the exception of washing by the dish, no fair absolute trial has yet been made. At the same time it is only right to add that the prospects are stated to be most favourable. In No. 1 claim North, the party with a rude cradle and careless washing have been getting a fair return. In No. 1 South, gold has been struck—half a dwt. to the dish—at nine feet, and we are informed that yesterday No. 2 party washed, in prospects, a pennyweight to the dish, from twelve to fourteen feet sinking. The gold is very craggy, and not at all waterworn. The boring machine has arrived in Albury. The committee have so carefully husbanded the funds, and so profitably expended them, that out of some £75—a first-class machine, with all necessary apparatus, has actually been procured, every liability has been discharged for carriage, every incidental expense paid, and yet there is a balance left of between £30 and £40 to keep the machine in repair, and for future contingencies. It now remains to get the apparatus into operation. A committee has been appointed to get the apparatus into work to test the ground about Albury, and by giving the use of the machine to practical parties, who would be responsible for keeping it in good order, much benefit may result to the district and to a party capable of using it and applying it properly, who, of course, would have the first benefit of a rich discovery.—*Albury Banner*, October 31.

MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTE.—There is at present on view at the music warehouse of Messrs. Wilkie and Elvy, a magnificent specimen of English workmanship in the shape of a walnut cottage pianoforte, manufactured by Collard and Collard, of London. The outside ornamentation is of the most elegant and elaborate kind, and the value of the instrument is three hundred and fifty guineas. The instrument has a range of 6¾ octaves, and the tone is powerful and brilliant for a cottage pianoforte. This fulness of tone is obtained by the strings being placed diagonally, thus giving them a greater length than the ordinary cottage, without adding to the height. The general finish is superb in the extreme, the marquetry work being highly artistic. The front fret work is cut and inlaid with various kinds of choice woods, so highly polished as to resemble coloured glass, while the fall is exquisitely ornamented with devices of various musical instruments (the very strings on the violin being inlaid), and by groups of flowers on each side, the whole being enclosed in a splendid border composed of variegated woods. The inner side of the fall, with the exception of the name of the makers in rich ornamented letters, is quite plain, but of the choicest grained walnut. On the under panels there are also groups of flowers, inlaid in the same manner as on the fall. The legs are very artistic also, with exquisite ormolu enrichments; and on each side of the fretwork two finely worked figures of Pan in burnished metal are placed—these support the top, while a figure of the Lyric Muse is placed on each leg to support the key-board. The object of the maker seems to have been to produce an instrument of the most elaborate finish, coupled with strength and durability. As a work of art it is well worth inspection.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—A meeting was held on the 3rd November. Present: Councillors Trickett, Holdsworth, Thompson, Oatley, Thomas, and Guilfoyle, Councillor Thompson was moved to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the improvement committee was brought up by councillor Thompson, who gave notice of motion that it be adopted at the next meeting. The report of the finance committee of the 27th October, and the 3rd instant, recommending payment of accounts, amounting to £215 19s. 3d., were brought up by councillor Oatley. It was moved by councillor Oatley, seconded by councillor Thompson, and carried, "That the reports be adopted." Letters were read, Nos. 1 and 2, from Mr. Brees, dated 15th and 20th October; No. 3, from the secretary of the gas company; No. 4, from Mr. Gilchrist—the clerk was instructed to reply. No. 5, from Mr. B. Short—the clerk was instructed to reply; No. 6, from Messrs. Turner and Cripps, of the 27th October, in reference to the council chambers. The council having heard the letters read from Mr. Brees and the contractors, together with the report furnished by Mr. Lewis, resolved unanimously, "That the contractors be requested to complete the works according to the plans, specification, and contract, by removing the inferior materials and substituting others in strict conformity with the specification, under direction of the council's architect, Mr. Oswald Lewis, and in the event of their refusing to do so within one week from the date of notice sent (3rd November, 1863), that the council will take the work out of their hands and employ other tradesmen to complete the same according to the conditions of the contract. That the clerk be instructed to communicate the resolution of the council to the contractors, and also to furnish them with a copy of Mr. Lewis' report showing the deviations from the contract." Notice of motion was handed in by councillor Holdsworth, "That the chairman or treasurer for the time being together with one member of the council, shall be empowered to sign cheques for all accounts payment of which has been duly authorised by the council, the same to be countersigned by the council clerk." Notice of motion was given by councillor Trickett, "That a proper person be employed forthwith to align the streets throughout the municipality, and prepare the necessary documents for transmission to the Government for their approval." Pursuant to notice, it was moved by councillor Trickett, seconded by councillor Thompson, and carried, "That the report of the improvement committee of the 13th October be adopted." The notice of motion in the name of councillor Thompson was, by permission of the council, allowed to stand over for the present. The council adjourned until the 17th instant.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 3rd November, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.
No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Great Southern Railway — Extension from Picton to Goulburn. Contract No. 6 Windsor and Richmond Railway—Permanent Way.—Blacktown to South Creek and South Creek to Richmond Cartage of Wool	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th November.
Completion of Telegraph and Post Office, Murrurundi.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 17th Nov.
Court-house and Lockup, Wentworth.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th Nov.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 27th October, 1863.

CARTAGE OF WOOL.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, the 10th November next, at noon, from persons willing to contract for carting Wool, at per bale, from the Redfern Railway Station to any part of the city of Sydney.
Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Railway Office, Phillip-street, Sydney.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Cartage of Wool."
Attached to every Tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering and two responsible persons, as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the Tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a Bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £100 for securing such performance, otherwise the Tender will not be taken into consideration.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

TENDERS FOR WATER POLICE HULK.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1863, from persons willing to supply the Government of Queensland with a vessel of not less than 500 tons burthen, suitable for the purposes of a Water Police Hulk and Prison for Refractory Seamen.
Parties tendering will state the ages of the vessels offered, the materials of which built, and all other particulars—both as to vessel and also as to stores, boats, furniture, tackling, &c., and must further mention the time within which, after inspection and approval on the part of this Government, they will be prepared to deliver up the vessels tendered within the harbour of Moreton Bay. The sum tendered for is to embrace all charges of every description, including the vessel's conveyance to Moreton Bay.
At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that case that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Brisbane, within ten days from the notification of acceptance a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £500 for securing such performance.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Water Police Hulk."
T. DE LACY MOFFATT, Colonial Treasurer.
The Treasury, Queensland, 30th September, 1863.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849. Incorporated 1857.
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE KING, Esq., Chairman.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy-Chairman.
Robert Gilfillan, Esq. | The Hon James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.,
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D.,
No. 6, Lyon's-terrace, Hyde Park.
LIFE ASSURANCE,
ANNUITY,
And ENDOWMENT business transacted on the most favourable terms.
The profits, which are periodically ascertained and annually divided among the assured, greatly exceed those allotted by the most successful of European offices, even those established on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.
The Society's Policies are more valuable as family provisions than those of ANY OTHER OFFICE, as they are exempt, subject to certain reasonable limitations, from seizure or levy on the part of creditors.
INVESTMENTS.
MONEY is lent on approved city and suburban real estate.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1, 1862.

MELBOURNE AND NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000,
In 15,000 shares of £10 each.
(To be incorporated.)
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Thorne, Esq., Chairman.
J. De Little, Esq. | James Lawrance, Esq.
J. Carfrae, Esq. | T. M. Sparks, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Robert H. Grierson.
This Company continues to supply the best steam coal in cargoes of any size, without delay, vessels not being required to wait for turn.
Quality unsurpassed in Australia.
Quantity guaranteed, and one per cent. allowed for waste.
The greatest care observed in supplying round coal, which is both handpicked and screened.
Vessels loading at Hexham towed up and down free of charge.
The Company's steam-tugs Bungaree and Tamar in constant attendance on vessels entering or leaving port, at moderate rates. For further particulars apply to
A. CANNING, Manager,
5, Exchange, Sydney.

QUANTITIES SHIPPED FROM MINMI COLLIERY.—1863.

February to June.	July.	August.
53,400 tons.	11,004 tons.	—

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
Fire Surveyor. Marine Surveyor.
W. E. Kemp, Esq. | Captain R. T. Moodie.
London Agents: Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
Melbourne Agent: John Watson, Collins-street.
This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of Fire and Marine Insurance at the current rates of premium.
Marine losses made payable in London or Sydney at the option of the assured.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz:—
First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.
Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.
Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.
SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq., C.E.
LIFE BRANCH.
At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.
Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M R C S.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
FIRE SURVEYOR.
J. F. Hilly, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. F. Norie.
This Company effects transactions in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE insurance.
The directors meet daily for the dispatch of business.
Claims upon the Company are equitably adjusted and promptly settled.
Marine losses are made payable in Sydney or London, at the option of the assured.
Forms of application, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's office, as above.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.
N.B.—It is notified that the charge hitherto made for burning kerosene in business premises has been abandoned.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £1,000,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

NOTICE to FLOCKMASTERS.—In consequence of the appearance of scab among certain flocks in the Liverpool Plains district, the undersigned have deemed it necessary to employ a competent person to watch all the high roads leading through their runs, near Mudgee, Lawson's Creek, Cooyal, Reedy Creek, Louee, and Ryalstone. All sheep found travelling through any of these runs will be subject to the strictest examination, and, if found to be diseased, immediate steps will be taken to have them destroyed, and their owners will be held responsible for any damage either of us may sustain.
From henceforth, no travelling sheep will be allowed to camp near any of our stations; and any that may be found off the high road, on our freehold land, will be immediately sent to Pound.
We also deem it necessary to inform all persons who may send fat sheep through our runs, that we have men employed to escort them through our freehold land, extending a distance of nearly 40 (forty) miles, with positive instructions not to let them go off the road.
N. P. BAYLY,
EDWARD KING COX,
H. W. BLOOMFIELD.
Mudgee, March 24th.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

NOTICE TO EVERYONE IN WANT OF MONEY.—CASH ADVANCED on Deeds, Plate, Jewellery, Books, articles of vertu, and portable property of every description, from one shilling to one thousand pounds.
BOXES STORED at one shilling a month per box, for two years, and a printed receipt given for the same.
An AUCTION held every day, for the disposal of all kinds of property, and cash advanced on the same without any charge, if left for immediate sale.
Any quantity of new and second-hand Furniture or other effects purchased, for cash.
Private communications strictly attended to.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Brokers, Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.
Established 1840.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS and Sufferers from Indigestion, weakness of the stomach, nervous debility, extreme lassitude, ague, &c.—The Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine will be found the most efficacious remedy in all the above cases, and also particularly useful in checking the incipient or first stage of decline. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Sheep dipped in Hayes' Specific after shearing will be thoroughly cleansed, and risk of contagion prevented. Price 6d. per lb. J. H. CLOUGH and CO., agents, Melbourne.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, authors of the "Silent Friend," price 2s. 6d., can be consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, and all cases arising from imprudence.
N.B.—Private entrance in Elizabeth-street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION and the Public. CHARCOAL LOZENGES, manufactured from the purest vegetable carbon, affording speedy relief to persons suffering from bile, indigestion, flatulency, &c. Sold in boxes, 1s each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

"'Tis Beauty that charms and enraptures each sense,
And gives to each moment a bliss more intense."
THE BEAUTY of Australian ladies preserved by the EXTRACT OF PEACH BLOSSOM. It is a native production and will remove freckles and sun burns; and is alike useful in the ball-room, at soirees and other assemblies, for its cooling and exhilarating properties. Sold in Sydney, wholesale and retail, by W. Pratt, 519, George-street; also retail (in bottles at 5s. and 9s. each) by F. Senior, 262, George-street; E. H. Lewis, 10, Hunter-street; and all chemists and first-class drapers and storekeepers in the Australian colonies, and at the Peach Blossom Distillery, Morpeth, Hunter River.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is the only remedy known which infallibly and thoroughly purifies the blood. In cases of scrofula, old sores, abscesses, tumours, pimples, ulcers, cancerous sores, erysipelas, sore throat, all skin diseases, and particularly in rheumatism, however aggravated by neglect, it is guaranteed to effect a thorough cure. Taken now and then as a preventive, it fortifies the system against disease, and invigorates the vital powers to a degree which must be experienced to be believed. Sold by leading druggists everywhere.
J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 217, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, a safe cathartic for the most debilitated. They create an appetite, revive the mental energies, and operate as a healing balm on the irritated stomach and bowels. They act in harmony with nature, regulating the liver, and promoting the general vigour of the system without violence, pain, or nausea. They are purely vegetable, and strongly anti-bilious, their active principle being podophillyn, the great substitute for mercury. No person who has used them has been disappointed in the effects. Sold by all respectable druggists.
J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 217, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MURRAY and LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER communicates to the handkerchief the exquisite fragrance of a tropical bouquet. Its odour is the breath of the rarest Floridian flowers gathered in their prime, and is more delicious as well as more permanent than the scent of the finest Rhenish Eau de Cologne. It relieves headache, prevents fainting, is a pleasant tooth-wash, and adds to the luxury of the bath. Diluted with water it removes the irritation caused by shaving and by the bites and stings of insects. For sale by all leading druggists and perfumers.
J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 217, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are conceded by eminent physicians to be the most soothing and health-ful tonic known. They restore the appetite, regulate the liver, and invigorate the body, without firing the blood; nor like quinine, producing medicinal disease. They are agreeable to the taste, and taken occasionally as a beverage are a certain preventive against epidemics. Their composition is no secret, being a solution of vegetable tonics in the most wholesome of all stimulants—the purified spirit of rye. All who try them, like them. Sold by prominent druggist and wine merchants. STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Compact Surgery.—These potent remedies form a complete "Materia Medica." They cure eruptions, tumours, scrofula, scurvy, asthma, rheumatism, gout, and dropsy. The pills immediately relieve all internal complaints. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street.

SHEATH KNIVES, best quality, all sizes. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street, opposite Jamison-st.

PRUNING KNIVES made to order, Cutlery ground daily. W. JENNINGS, 274 George-street.

TRUSSES, best description; old trusses repaired and made equal to new. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-st.

CONTINUATION, CONTINUATION, CONTINUATION of the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
The whole of the Bankrupt Stock is now opened, and ready for purchasers. Be not deceived, the goods are cheap, and no deception.
PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great Bankrupt Sale at
WALTER HANCOCK'S,
Denmark House, 514, George-street, exactly opposite the Central Police Court, and next to Wilkie's, the celebrated baker.
WALTER HANCOCK, proprietor of the far-famed Denmark House, begs to inform the Sydney public and his country friends that he has succeeded in purchasing for cash the whole of the valuable stock of Messrs. Raymond, Smith, and Company, Brunswick House, Liverpool, England, consigned by the creditors of the bankrupts to a mercantile firm in this city, in all amounting to £7840 sterling, at half the usual English prices, so that those ladies and gentlemen who may patronise Denmark House during the present sale will be able to buy choice, new, and seasonable goods at prices which will satisfy the most fastidious.
Storekeepers, squatters, farmers, hotel proprietors, heads of families, and those about to marry, should not lose this valuable opportunity of buying cheap in these dear times.
The Great Bankrupt Sale still continues. First come, first choice.
Among the various goods now being offered at the bankrupt sale, during its continuance at Denmark House, will be found:—
4 cases of ladies' crinolines, all new styles and shapes, commencing at 1s 11d
1000 carriage mats, all choice colours, 5s 9d, worth in London or Liverpool 12s 6d
800 yards stout Australian tweed, 2s 6d, worth 4s 9d
400 gentlemen's fine grass cloth coats, 2s 11d, worth 9s 6d
100 large canvas tarpaulins for drays or waggons, slightly soiled, 55s, worth £6
3000 ladies' and children's fashionable straw hats, 6d each, worth in Luton 5s 6d
1000 new and beautiful grenadine dresses, lace and silk trimmed, 7s 6d, well worth 16s 6d
1000 plaid silk check Llama dresses, 13 yards, lace and silk embossed, 12s 6d, cheap at 18s 6d
3 cases real French poplin dresses, 18½d per yard, well worth 2s 9d
100 pieces silk lustre, 7½d yard, worth 10½d
300 pair ladies coloured stays, 18d, worth 3s 6d
400 pair French patent stays, 2s 9d, worth 6s 6d
250 pair patent stays, fasten in front, 3s 6d, worth 8s 6d
150 pieces of silk and worsted damask, 10½d, worth 1s 9d
150 pieces yard wide silk and worsted damask, 12½d, worth 2s 9d
Plenty of light at the bankrupt sale.
Orders from the country promptly attended to at the great bankrupt sale, Denmark House.
1 case black barege, 2½d yard, worth 7d
350 pieces of plaid llama, 6½d, worth 10½d
400 pieces of fine silky mohair, 4½d, worth 10d
1000 mohair and llama dresses, 3s 9d the dress, worth 7s 6d, at Walter Hancock's great sale
100 pieces 36 inch wide furniture dimity, 7½d, worth 15d
100 pieces of French ginghams, slightly soiled, 6½d, worth 1s
100 new grenadine and mohair mantles, silk trimmed, 4s 6d, worth in London 15s 6d
1 bale of tapestry carpets, 2s 6d, worth 4s 6d
1 bale of velvet pile hearth rugs, 10s 9d, worth 21s
1 bale 8-4 stout felt carpet, 2s 9d, worth 4s 9d
BANKRUPT SALE. BANKRUPT SALE.
2 cases stout holland, 6½d, worth 8½d
150 black barege scarf shawls, 5s 6d, worth 12s 6d
300 silk tissue scarf shawls, 8s 6d, cheap at 50s
1000 black silk mantles, 3s 6d, worth 18s 6d
500 light tissue and llama shawls, 8s 11d, worth 16s 6d
2000 shawls, in cashmere, barege, wool, and various new styles, all to be cleared at 6s 6d, worth 15s
500 new and elegant scarf shawls, 18s 6d, worth 35s
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, at Denmark House.
100 pairs Witney blankets, 6s 9d, worth 8s 6d
400 pairs stout, large, and heavy blankets, 12s 6d, worth 25s
No deception at the Great Bankrupt Sale.
Two large skylights—plenty of light.
3 bales flannel, 7½d, worth 10d
2 bales Welsh flannel, 12½d, worth 18½d
1000 gentlemen's marcella waistcoats, 2s 6d, worth 7s 6d
300 boys' shepherds' plaid sac coats, 2s 6d, worth 8s 6d
100 pairs gentlemen's doeskin trousers, 9s 6d, worth 15s
50 dozen men's Scotch twill shirts, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d
1 case gents' white shirts, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
1 case Crimean and tweed shirts, 3s 6d, worth 7s 6d
2 cases 9-4 counterpanes, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d.
Send your orders to WALTER HANCOCK'S.
Customers in town or country served the same at the Bankrupt Sale, Denmark House.
Also thousands of bargains in all the various departments too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Remember the Bankrupt Sale still continues at
WALTER HANCOCK'S,
514, George-street,
Opposite the Central Police Court, and next to Wilkie and Company, the celebrated baker's.

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND.—We respectfully state that our establishment has been open three weeks this day, and we have considerable gratification in saying that our kind friends and large connexions have by their almost individual help and patronage placed us in a proud position, viz., that at this moment when depression generally prevails, we find ourselves sustained by a busy trade, and this day we have the third time considerably increased the number of our hands.
Our arrangements are opening up all the new goods of the season, and every opportunity is being laid hold of by our agents and buyers to secure the completeness of our establishment. Every morning we unpack largely in fresh goods, and all the departments are speedily replenishing with every novelty and useful production.
Those who know us are respectfully informed that we are receiving additional and assorted stock as fast as practicable, and we may publicly add that our aim is a large trade and to give the newest and best goods at the lowest cash prices. No extravagant statements will be descended to, but we shall rely upon the superiority of our style, our mode of business, and the real value we give to all our customers.
The remaining Drapery stock we purchased of O'Donnell, Bate, and Co., is being disposed of at prices very favourable to cash buyers. Families will do well just now to purchase their requirements.
The Show Rooms are now open, and we shall daily exhibit the highest taste in Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, &c.
A department complete of wedding outfits.
Estimates supplied for the whole household drapery list.
Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT,
Importers of General Drapery,
From St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT have secured for their
GENERAL FANCY DEPARTMENT
choice and novel goods, purchased in such a way as to enable them to offer the richest designs and latest styles at most UNUSUAL prices.
Photographic albums
Steel BROOCHES and CLASPS, finely cut
DECIDED NOVELTIES in jet, pearl, gold and fancy studs, pins, clasps, brooches, and ornaments.
Special notice is invited to a quantity of
LINEN AND SEWN MUSLIN GOODS, comprising
Linen collars | Muslin collars | Cambric collars
Linen cuff sets | Muslin cuff sets | Cambric cuff sets
Linen sleeve sets | Muslin sleeve sets | Cambric sleeve sets.
Chemisettes and habit shirts (perfectly new and fresh goods). plain embroidered and trimmed lace
Lawn riding habit shirts.
The enormous quantities of the above sold out by H., H., and B. since their opening is a guarantee that their value at the prices marked has been fully appreciated by ladies who have visited the new establishment.
LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSIERY, in the best makes
White Lisle thread hosiery, of superior finish. Also, a lot of
SILK HOSIERY, offered without reference to original cost.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GLOVES, in best Paris kid, silk, spun, Lisle thread, union, &c.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT are showing a variety of really attractive
LADIES' WALKING JACKETS,
in black, glace, silk, gros d'Afrique.
The styles are select and varied, and include several exclusive designs which have already proved great favourites.
LADIES' MANTLES, in black silk, lace, grenadine, and fancy textures, for summer wear, plain and tastefully trimmed.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT are selling most freely SHAWLS, from their fashionable stock.
In this department there are a number of seasonable and desirable shawls in the newest and most durable textures, adapted to the Australian climate.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT are now exhibiting choice MILLINERY, at the lowest remunerative prices consistent with the highest taste and most fashionable London and Paris styles.
H. H. and B. have made extensive additions to the LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and GENERAL OUTFITTING Departments.
Mention may be made of three lots of
LADIES' STAYS, patent fastenings, marked 2s 11d, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d
Richly worked Petticoats, a large variety.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT are now submitting
BRIGHT BLACK GLACE Silks, warranted to wear.
All the fashionable colours in French Taffetas, as Humbolt, Mexican blue, new brown, &c.
In the FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT, summer fabrics in great variety will be shown this day and during the week. Particular attention has been directed to ladies' MADE-UP WALKING DRESSES, with jacket, vest, and belt complete. French printed muslin skirts, fancy grenadine ditto in latest designs, extremely moderate.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT have replenished their stock of
HOUSEHOLD and FAMILY LINENS,
by large additions of genuine goods.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT respectfully assure LADIES who may honour them with a visit that every exertion will be made, and the strictest attention manifested to ensure their satisfaction and confidence.
357, George-street, Sydney.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY, THIS DAY, THURSDAY.—GEORGE CHISHOLM begs to state to his friends and the public that his arrangement for this and the following days will be such as to prevent the apparent inattention that may have been shown to some of his customers yesterday, through the numbers attending the sale.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES
WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.
OPENING OF THE GREAT DRAPERY SALE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.

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TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.
OPENING OF THE GREAT DRAPERY SALE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF THE GREAT SALE AT GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.

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GEORGE CHISHOLM'S Opening Sale, This Day. A great reduction in SILKS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S Opening Sale, This Day. A large reduction in FURNISHINGS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S Opening Sale, This Day. A sweeping reduction in FANCY DRESSES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S opening sale this day. A tremendous reduction in GRENADINE LONG SHAWLS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S opening sale this day. An immense reduction, BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S opening sale this day. An enormous sacrifice in sewed MUSLINS and FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S opening sale this day. A great sacrifice in WOOLLEN and BROAD CLOTHS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S opening sale this day. An immense sacrifice in RIBBONS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S opening sale this day. A sweeping reduction in HATS and BONNETS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The opening sale at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.

To the Gentlemen of New South Wales.—This day is the opening sale at GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.

THE LARGEST SALE OF STOCK EVER OFFERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
OPENING SALE, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.
The LARGEST, RICHEST, and most Valuable Stock of SILK MERCERY, DRAPERY, CARPETS, WOOLLENS, SHAWLS, FURNISHINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, STAYS, HATS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, MANTLES, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, SEWED MUSLINS, ever brought before the public of NEW SOUTH WALES.
GEORGE CHISHOLM, having purchased the right and interest of his co-partners on terms so advantageous as to enable him to offer to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of NEW SOUTH WALES not only the most choice and extensive, but best selected stock that has ever been advertised for sale in these COLONIES, can assure his OLD FRIENDS with whom he has had the pleasure of doing business for the last THIRTY YEARS, that this will be a "BONA FIDE" SALE that will be of SUBSTANTIAL benefit to those who may visit the ESTABLISHMENT. The entire management he has placed in the hands of those well qualified to keep pace with the ever shifting wants of trade, and the peculiar wants of the TIMES, so that he has great confidence in inviting his OLD FRIENDS and the PUBLIC generally to supply their wants from a STOCK that it will be with difficulty to find its equal any where to select from.
To the following he would call attention.
Accountant's abstract, as per STOCK LISTS, October 30th.—

	£	s.	d.
PRINTS, linen, and cotton ginghams ..	733	8	4
REDUCTION of 47½ per cent., or 9s 6d in each pound.			
FRENCH AND BRITISH MERINOES, coburgs, alpacas	574	17	6
REDUCTION of 62½ per cent., or 12s 6d in each pound.			
PARASOLS, parachutes, umbrellas ..	342	4	7
REDUCTION of 37½ per cent., or 7s 6d in each pound.			
SILKS, silk robes, evening dresses, velvets, paresnets, Persian areophane	1879	14	6
REDUCTION of 65 per cent. in each pound.			
FLANNELS, blankets	784	13	6
REDUCTION of 15 per cent. in each pound.			
SHEETING, counterpanes, quilts.. ..	637	2	9
REDUCTION of 20 per cent. in each pound.			
RIBBONS	249	7	6
REDUCTION of 50 per cent., or 10s in each pound.			
FANCY dress robes, dress materials ..	936	17	6
REDUCTION of 75 per cent., or 15s in each pound.			
LADIES' underclothing, baby linen, stays ..	1236	4	0
REDUCTION of 47½ per cent., or 9s 6d in each pound.			
MILLINERY, flowers, feathers	827	6	0
REDUCTION of 65 per cent., or 13s in each pound.			
DAMASK cloths, coloured damasks and trimmings	12,361	9	0
REDUCTION of 27½ per cent., or 7s 6d in the pound.			
SEWED muslins, collars, and sleeves ..	560	17	6
REDUCTION of 75 per cent., or 15s in each pound.			
GRENADINE shawls, mantles, and jackets..	964	14	3
REDUCTION of 50 per cent., or 10s in each pound.			
WHITE cotton hosiery, socks, and drawers..	647	16	3
REDUCTION of 33⅓ per cent., or 6s 8d in each pound.			
HABERDASHERY, fancy ornaments, linings	636	17	6
REDUCTION of 75 per cent., or 15s in each pound.			
FAMILY linens, diapers, grass cloth ..	947	2	6
REDUCTION of 33⅓ per cent., or 6s 8d in each pound.			
GENTLEMEN'S spring and summer cloths, tweed suits, vest, trousers, sacs ..	1321	11	6
REDUCTION of 25 per cent., or 5s in each pound.			
BROADCLOTHS, tweeds, doeskins, vestings	1047	16	0
REDUCTION of 25 per cent., or 5s in each pound.			
BRUSSELS, Kidderminster, and tapestry carpets, hearth rugs, oil baizes.. ..	1462	5	8
REDUCTION of 25 per cent., or 5s in each pound.			

In the absence of detailed prices, the above shows the REDUCTION made in each department.
30th October.
GEORGE CHISHOLM would call attention to the abstract of amounts and reductions, knowing that this will be one of the best possible opportunities for PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELKEEPERS, CAPTAINS, and SHIPPERS to lay in a stock of first-class goods, at a price that will utterly defy all other competition.
THE ESTABLISHMENT having been closed on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd instant—THE SALE will open THIS DAY, Wednesday, and following days.
GEORGE CHISHOLM.
George-street, Sydney, next the General Post Office.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, invites the attention of the public to his late shipment ex Vimeira, consisting of White's best Hats, black and drab shell Hats, ventilated Helmets, Richmonds, Windsors, &c.; also an assortment of fine wool Balmorals, Prince Charlie and Alma Bonnets. Every description of Hats and Caps made to order. 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

FORD BROTHERS' PATENT WASHING HATS, by Royal letters patent.—Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing these hats in Saturday's HERALD and EMPIRE. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales and Queensland, Messrs. JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

REFRIGERATORS on hand or made to order. DAVID CALVIN, manufacturer, 381, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, GEORGE-STREET. JOHN SKINNER has now opened his new goods.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, GEORGE-STREET. JOHN SKINNER marks his goods in plain figures.

A MOST beautiful BLACK GLACE SILK, ONE POUND SEVEN SHILLINGS the dress.

RICH BRIGHT and HEAVY BLACK GLACE SILKS, warranted not to cut, at SKINNER'S.

BLACK SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, 12s 9d each. The cheapest goods in this city.

THE SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENT at SKINNER'S contains the cheapest assortment in Sydney.

RICH SILK CHECKED GRENADINES, an elegant collection to choose from at SKINNER'S

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, superior make. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

LADIES' HOUSE and WALKING JACKETS. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

LADIES' MADE-UP DRESSES, large stock of to select from, at SKINNER'S, George-street.

LADIES' BLACK SKIRTS, always on hand, made of materials suitable to the season.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ready made, new styles, just opened a large assortment, at SKINNER'S.

HOUSEKEEPERS, HEADS of Families, requiring Household Drapery, should visit SKINNER'S

THE LARGEST, Cheapest, and Best Stock of plain Drapery, is at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

SILKS EXTRAORDINARY—
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SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
THIS WEEK
Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON will exhibit in their large show rooms
5 CASES Rich French Glace Silks, plain and fancy
2 CASES Rich Black Glace Silks.
The fancy silks are quite new in style, and of superb quality.
Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to state that their seven cases, which contain about 9500 yards, will be sold the greatest bargains ever offered in Sydney.
86, King-street.
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary
Silks Extraordinary

IREDALE and CO.'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 271, George-street, opposite the Markets.
Mr. FREDERIC LASSETTER, sole proprietor of the business now carried on at 371, George-street, under the name and style of IREDALE and CO., hereby gives notice that, upon the completion of the new Warehouse and Stores now being erected by him on the west side of George-street, three doors north of Market-street, the business of IREDALE and CO. will be transferred to the new premises and there carried on in his own name.
Mr. LASSETTER having, on the termination of his former partnership in 1860, succeeded to the business which was established by his uncle, the late Mr. LANCELOT IREDALE, in 1820, continued to carry it on under the name of the old firm in the expectation that the only son of his uncle, to whom the premises belong, would desire to enter into the business; but Mr. Iredale having now made up his mind not to engage in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Lassetter has no further object in continuing the name of Iredale and Co.; and, therefore, he has determined on the transfer of the business to the new premises to discontinue it, and to carry on the business in the name of
FREDERIC LASSETTER.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

PATENT REAPING MACHINE MANUFACTORY, 247, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.—T. ROBINSON and CO.'S First Prize Patent side-delivery Reaping Machines, £70; light ditto ditto ditto ditto, £55; improved two-horse extra strong back-delivery ditto, £60; ditto two-horse light back-delivery ditto, £45; ditto (first prize) one-horse back-delivery ditto, £40; ditto improved stripping machines, £65; ditto horse hayrakes, £20.
Early orders are solicited to ensure execution in time for coming harvest.
T. ROBINSON and CO., Melbourne.

SEWING MACHINE.—Singer and Co.'s new improved Sewing Machine is the best and cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.—The Undersigned have a fine parcel, bottled in 3 dozen casks, from the Devonshire Champagne Company.
COOK and CO., Wynyard-square.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—White's Valley, silk-dressed, on hand. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

ADELAIDE FLOUR—
Beeby and Dunstan's
Magarey's
White Valley
Duffield's.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ANIMAL MANURE and Bone Dust.—Orders can now be supplied. W. PRITCHARD, 17 and 19, King-st.

LUCERNE HAY.—The largest assortment in Sydney on SALE at the stores of W. PRITCHARD, King-st.

IRON TANK, 800 gallons.—A splendid article on SALE at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-st.

COALS.—Best Household Coals, at Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street, 22s. cash per ton on the wharf, or 25s. cash per ton delivered in the city. Best Newcastle, and full weight guaranteed. Orders addressed to Mr. FREDERICK PHILLIPS, at Macnamara's Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

400,000 FEET Baltic, Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

FOR SALE, at the LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS,
Colonial hardwood T. and G. floor boards
Ditto ditto cut to order
Ditto pine T. and G. floor boards
Ditto ditto cut to order
Cedar, in boards of all dimensions
Oregon deals and scantlings
Ditto T. and G. floor boards
Colonial ash ditto ditto ditto
Baltic deals, solid, or cut and dressed to order
American T. and G. white pine and shelving boards
Ditto hickory
Wooden houses and stores, packed, with plans, &c.
Furniture—on hand, and to order
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes; wine cases, &c.
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, &c.
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, &c.
HENRY MOON.

COPE'S CELEBRATED STATIONS, Lower Macquarie, at the Mole.—PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from the executors of the late Joseph Cope, Esq., to dispose of, by private sale, all those valuable and well known stations situate on the Lower Macquarie, at the Mole, in the Wellington district, together with 8000 (more or less) carefully bred quiet cattle of the well known C.O.P. brand, with stock-horses, stores, &c.
The property consists of 11 blocks of land, all adjoining each other, and a never-failing supply of water, having a river frontage of about 17 miles; in addition to which are two creeks (the Narrow and Crooked) running through these stations. The improvements consist of men's huts, stock-yards, &c., distant from each other about seven miles, all in complete working order. The grazing capabilities of these stations are equal to 15,000 head of cattle, or 50,000 sheep; and having been selected by the late proprietor, whose judgment in the choice of runs was universally acknowledged, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of their high character; and as he devoted many years to their improvement, regardless of expense, they have become conjointly one of the best and most complete pastoral properties in the colony—and, in fact, fat stock have always been procurable from these stations in the most unfavourable seasons.
With the butchers the cattle are held in high estimation, the breed having been particularly attended to; the bulls being constantly changed, and purchased from the best breeders, such as the Messrs. Lee, Cox, Christie, A. A. Company, &c. Another great advantage with regard to the capabilities of these stations is, that from their being all in one block, and so extensive, the proprietor can always keep the cattle from trespassing.
The vendors strongly recommend this property to capitalists, as so favourable an opportunity for profitable investment seldom occurs.
Terms easy, on application to PITT and SULLIVAN, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a Diving Dress complete. MOLISON and BLACK.

CLUB-HOUSE HOTEL, BATHURST.—For SALE, the Lease, Goodwill, Stock, Furniture, Plate, Fixtures, and all improvements of that well-known first-class hotel, known as the Club-house, situated at the corner of Howick and George-streets, Bathurst.
The house contains on the ground floor, very large bar, with the very best polished mahogany fittings (including an office); bar parlour, dining-room to accommodate fifty persons, back parlour, bedroom, private bedroom, stewards' pantry; billiard-room and retiring-room. Up stairs: Two suites of rooms, including for each a drawing-room and two bedrooms; fifteen other bedrooms containing sixteen beds.
The furniture throughout the establishment is of the very best description, superior to that of any other hotel in the Western districts, including a first-class piano.
Attached is stabling complete, for twenty-seven horses, with hay-loft, coach-houses, &c., and to render the accommodation more complete, a force-pump has been recently added at a large cost, which supplies the whole establishment with water, of which there is a never-failing supply.
The kitchens are very large, and fitted with the very best patent stove, by Russell; every necessary accommodation to dine a hundred persons.
There is a complete system of cellarage, the largest in the district, and perfectly dry.
In conjunction with the hotel is the Prince of Wales Theatre, with all the machinery, scenery, &c., complete.
The Hotel is the Booking-office for the whole of Cobb and Co.'s telegraph line of royal mail and daily coaches, who have just taken the contract for the ensuing three years, and which insures a constant and full trade.
The returns for the last twelve months, in the hotel, have amounted to upwards of £6000, which can be shown.
The rent of the hotel at the present time, after sub-letting, only amounts to £254 12s. a year.
The lease, which is renewable, has at present three years to run, and the incoming proprietor can have it extended for five or seven years if he thinks proper.
The reason for the desire of the present proprietor to sell is that he wishes to visit England.
Persons desirous of learning further particulars, can see the proprietor, any day this week, at Mr. A. Bradford's, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street.
Terms, liberal.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN, proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION

Young Horses.
From Goulburn.

At the Camperdown Yards, MONDAY next.

BURT and CO. are instructed by George Martyr, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above yards, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock,
30 large powerful young horses, suited for heavy draught and coaching; they are in top condition, and will be found on arrival a very useful lot.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A strong mule, broken to draught, and set harness
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
A light hooded gig and harness
Spring carts, drays, trucks harness, saddlery, &c., &c.
At 12 o'clock,
The thoroughbred horse Young Arabia.

Thoroughbred Horse "Young Arabia."

Well adapted for a first-class Charger.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY next, at 12 o'clock,
YOUNG ARABIA, a dark grey colt, 3 years old, got by Greenwattle out of Ginney by Sheik (an imported Arab); gr. dam by Bijou (an imported Arab); gr. g. dam by Satellite (imported); g g gr. dam by Tippoo (imported), &c.
Young Arabia is broken in to saddle, and would make a first-class charger.
On view at the Bazaar.

To Medical Men and others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from G. H. Pringle, Esq., M.D., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A light hooded gig (second-hand), with set of plated harness.

Heavy Draught and Strong Horses, suitable for Patent Safetys and Omnibuses, from the Goulburn District.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions, from Mr. Robert Cartwright to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
25 head of first-class horse stock, broken in, and in good condition, consisting of heavy draught horses, strong coachers, and horses broken to saddle.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accidental trying or breaking-in horses.

Horses and Carts, &c.

TO BE SOLD by auction, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut horse, dogcart, and harness, complete
5 heavy cart horses, subject to trials
A handsome boy's pony, very quiet to ride
5 stock horses, with saddles and bridles, complete
20 other horses of various descriptions; also,
Dogcarts, buggies, drays, carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, and are very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healey to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots. They are an extraordinary fine lot.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Charles Hughes to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John A. Gardner, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1500 really prime fat sheep, in lots.
These are represented as very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from E. Orr, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat sheep, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. E. C. Robinson to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 5th November, at 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th November, at a quarter for half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
81 bales wool
50 casks tallow
368 hides
Lot sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 6th November.

Wool
Sheepskins
Hides
Tallow.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
26 bales wool
Ditto sheepskins
5 hides
60 hogsheads tallow.
The above produce will be on view the previous afternoon.

Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, pressed oaten hay, fat calves, lambs, pigs (porkers and roasters), poultry, and all kinds of live stock.
In lots to suit purchasers.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Milch Cows. Milch Cows.

At the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
20 very first-class young milch cows, with calves at foot, or springing, arriving per rail.

Penrith Pressed Oaten Hay.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
16 tons of very first-class oaten hay, in small bales.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
70 very prime fat lambs.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Wool, Hides, Tallow.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Auction Depot, on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock,
6 bales first-class fleece wool
Hides, tallow, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale, FRIDAY, 6th November.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Paunches mutton ditto
Hides
Kip, sole, and harness leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Cotton, Horns, Shankbones, Hair, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
124 bales wool
42 casks tallow
1073 hides
5000 sheepskins
Horns, shankbones, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 6th November.
SHARES.
380 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 6th November,
In lots to suit purchasers,
380 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES.
. The attention of capitalists and others seeking investment in bank stock is particularly requested to the above sale.

HUNTER'S HILL, LANE COVE RIVER.
CHOICE 4-ACRE BLOCK OF LAND.

Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th November,
All that valuable block of land, situate at Hunter's Hill, having extensive frontage to the LANE COVE RIVER, and being the western moiety of the eight-acre block originally granted to Joseph Roberts.
. This really choice block is on the east of the property of Edye Manning, Esq., from which it is divided by a road leading to the river, and any one in quest of an eligible site for a residence in that favoured locality, the present opportunity affords a rare chance.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

Unreserved Sale.
TOWN OF ARMIDALE.
Allotments 8 and 9 of section 100, containing each one acre, fronting Donelly-street.

TOWN OF GOULBURN.
Corner allotment No. 12, section 111, 66 feet frontage to Union-street, 132 feet to Wilmot-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable blocks of land, in the TOWNS of GOULBURN and ARMIDALE.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

TOWN OF PROSPECT.

Smithfield, Fairfield Railway Station.

HOBBS' STORE, Butcher's Shop, Cottage Residence, &c., together with one and a half acre of land on the Liverpool Road, near the Fairfield Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. J. Hobbs (in consequence of his leaving the colony), to sell, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock,
The above described freehold property and established business.
The premises comprise butcher's shop, general store, verandah cottage of 4 rooms, with detached kitchen, outhouses for storing goods, &c. They are substantially built of weatherboards and have only been recently erected.
The land on which they stand contains an area of about 1½ acre, being lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 20 of the subdivision of the Town of Prospect, Smithfield, near the Fairfield Railway Station, having an extensive frontage to the Liverpool Road. It is enclosed by a good fence, and subdivided into paddock, kitchen garden, and small orchard.
☞ This property has only just been completed, and a business established by the present proprietor, who is compelled from ill health to leave the colony. The position is surrounded by a large prosperous population, and as there is no place of business, of a similar description, within five miles, the purchaser, if a man of energy, would ensure an extensive and profitable trade.
Full particulars will be given on application, and the stock, &c. of the establishment will, if desired, be sold at a valuation.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

CAPITAL BUILDING SITE, a few feet beyond THE BOUNDARY-STONE INN, at the corner of Cleveland-street, and now included in the garden attached to these premises.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable allotment of land having a frontage of about 28½ feet to BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS, with a depth of 101 feet, extending to a street 20 feet wide.
☞ This is a capital site, in an elevated healthy position, and respectable neighbourhood. The instructions are peremptory to sell.
Plan at the Rooms.

Important Sale of Stationery, Books, Eau de Cologne, Photographic Albums, Envelopes, Ink, &c.
School Books
Sacred Music
Scottish Songs
Dancing Music
Domestic Cookery
Leisure Hour
Copy Books
Writing Ink
Copying Ink
Writing Paper
Envelopes
Photographic Albums
Brown Paper
Eau de Cologne, &c.

FRIDAY, November 6th.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, FRIDAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
15 cases of the above.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.
At the Auction Mart, Park-street,

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Charles Aaron to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Park-street,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges, as advertised in full last week, comprising clothing of every description, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, lot of carpenters' tools, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 7th November, at 11 o'clock.
At the New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

Two Cottage Rosewood Pianos
Dining-Room Suites, Loo Tables
Bedsteads, Bedding, Bookcases
Chiffonieres, Sideboards, Carpets, Dinner Service
Pier Glasses, Marble-top Tables, Chairs; and
Sundry Household Furniture, removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale. Also,
2000 Cocoanuts, 4 Certificates of Rum and Whisky.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 7th November, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.
Set Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases
Four very handsome Gold Brooches
Gold Bracelets
Diamond and Fancy Gold Rings
Musical Box, playing eight airs
Galvanic Battery and Medicine Chest
A few good Gold and Silver Watches
1 Trunk Wellington Boots
1 superior Rifle, in case, with fittings complete
Breech-loading Double-barrelled Gun; the best in the colony
Wearing Apparel, Workboxes, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above goods.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.

Morton's Oilmen's Stores.
Fresh goods, ex Cinderella.

TUESDAY, 10th November.

To Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Ship-store Dealers, &c.

For Unreserved Sale,

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ex Cinderella,
360 cases preserved provisions, fruits, pickles, pint and half-pint salad oils, salt, red herrings, salmon, &c., from the well-known manufacturer J. T. Morton, Leaden hall-street, London.
Terms at sale.

Hill's Oilmen's Stores.

TUESDAY, 10th November.

An assorted Invoice, ex Vimeira.
To the Trade.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ex Vimeira,
479 cases Hill and Co.'s oilmen's stores.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

TUESDAY, 10th November.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Attractive Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
1200 packages new oilmen's stores, dried fruits, and general groceries.
Full particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Two Houses in Crown-street, on the south side of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, being No. 115 and 117.
For Positive Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 5th of November, at 11 o'clock,
The two brick-built two-storied houses, with verandahs in front, adjoining the Primitive Methodist Chapel in Crown-street, near to Stanley-street, each containing five rooms, with a good depth of land at the rear. Back entrance from Chapel-lane.
The houses are erected of good materials, in a substantial manner, and in good repair; they have an eastern aspect, a quiet and respectable neighbourhood, and are only a few yards from the large open square so well known in this vicinity. The roofs of the main buildings are shingled, the verandahs enclosed with pallisades, and covered with slates. Water laid on.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

Six Houses in Liverpool-street, and Five Houses on the same block of land, having their frontages to South-street, near to the north-western corner of Sussex-street, producing £192 per year, collected weekly.

T. W. BOWDEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 5th November, at 11 o'clock,
Eleven houses, erected of stone, brick, colonial hardwood, cedar, &c., situated as above-named, now in good tenantable repair; always sought after by the working classes employed in the extensive manufactories in the neighbourhood, on account of the moderate rent, and nearness to the works and wharves in Darling Harbour. Water laid on. Entrance from both South and Liverpool streets.
The whole will be sold in one lot.
Terms at sale. Title, satisfactory.

The Village of Leichhardt, Petersham.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, November 5th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and valuable block of land, cleared and fenced in, comprising 7 acres 1 rood 31 perches, with frontages to the Abattoir Road, Piper-street, and a reserved road, being a very short distance from the Parramatta Road, along the new line leading to Glebe Island, Balmain, and the city via Pyrmont. Omnibuses also ply to and from Sydney to the entrance of the Abattoir Road, affording easy, frequent, and cheap communication with the city and suburbs. The land is well situated and will be found suitable for vineyards, orchards, gardens and country residences.
To enable men of moderate means to build and otherwise improve it, the block has been subdivided into eight lots. Four fronting the main road, on one of which is a small cottage; two fronting Piper-street, which connects the Balmain Road with the Abattoir Road; and two on the south boundaries of the last two lots.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Title, satisfactory.

Hotel, Schoolhouse, and other Buildings, situated at West Ballina, Richmond River.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, November 5, at 11 o'clock,
Eleven allotments of land in the town of West Ballina, at the Richmond River, all grants from the Crown to one James Brown, on which are erected a good hotel, a schoolhouse, and other buildings. The whole to be sold in one lot. The allotments are numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 7, each containing half-an-acre, and lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, of section number 7, each containing 2 roods and 6 perches, and one lot 3 of section 2, containing 2 acres 1 rood and 35 perches.
Terms at sale.
The titles may be inspected at the Auction Rooms.

Two Acres One Rood of the Point Piper Estate, with frontage to the Upper South Head Road, at the junction of the road leading to Bellevue, to which there is also a frontage of above 350 feet, held under a lease for about 94 years, at a ground rental of eight pounds ten shillings per year.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th of November, at 11 o'clock,
The interest of the vendor in and to the property above described, which forms part of a block of land containing 3 acres 1 rood and 9 perches, held at a yearly rental of £39 10s.; about one acre and nine perches have been sublet at such a rate as to leave the small sum of £8 10s. on the 2¼ acres.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
70 Trunks.
Choice and Seasonable Goods, from the favourite manufacturer, J. Bardenson.
Now landing ex La Hogue.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importer, S. A. Joseph, Esq., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex La Hogue,
J in diamond, B outside,
70 trunks boots and shoes, new and seasonable goods from that first class manufacturer, J. Bardenson.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilstores
Currants
Muscatel Raisins
Potts' No. 24 Vinegar.

To Grocers
To Country Storekeepers
To Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell, at an early date, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

THIS DAY, 5th November.

Musical Instruments.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of musical instruments.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 5th November.

To Booksellers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th instant,
1500 volumes of books.
In every department of literature.

THURSDAY, 5th November.

Valuable Oil Paintings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A collection of valuable oil paintings.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 5th November.

To Stationers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of general stationery and sundries.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Vimeira.

Three-bushel Bags.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
DC & CO
C No. 48—1 bale three-bushel bags (containing 300).
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Cheese.

Gouda and Double Gloucester.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
200 boxes, each one Gouda cheese
10 cases double Goucester ditto.
Terms at sale.

Byass' Bottled Ale.
370 Casks.

Ex William Duthie, and Woolloomooloo.

For Unreserved Sale on FRIDAY, 6th November.

First lot to be offered.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex William Duthie,
150 casks Byass' ale
Ex Woolloomooloo,
220 casks Byass' ale.
Terms at sale.

Finest Gunpowder Tea.

94 Half-Chests.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 6th November.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
94 half-chests finest gunpowder tea
Ex Spec.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of Mr. Thomas M'Keown.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
In the above estate,
60 cases brandy, 20 packages bottled beer, confectionery, tobacco, and sundries. Also,
Chaff-cutting machine.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Irish Butter, ex William Duthie.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
10 firkins double rose Cork butter.
Terms, cash.

Most important to Merchants, Speculators, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MURITIUS SUGARS.
The entire cargo of the Jane, embracing a splendid assortment of
Fine Counter Sugars
Good Bright Ration ditto, and
Finest White Crystals.

The whole of which will be sold on FRIDAY, 6th November,

Positively without the slightest reserve.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Campbell and Co. to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of sugars ex Jane, from Mauritius, as follows:—
BM,
201 bags Bonny Tene
40 ditto Beau Vallon
276 ditto Belle Etoile, 3
24 ditto ditto, 4
109 ditto Rosalie
68 ditto Virudere
605 ditto Ile D'Ambre
127 ditto Riche Marre
200 ditto Bonair, 9
182 ditto ditto, 10
200 ditto Cote D'Or, 11
100 ditto ditto, 12
228 ditto Mon Loisir
167 ditto Tamarin
95 ditto St. Saurair
76 ditto Belle Rive
200 ditto Mon Loisir.

The auctioneer has much pleasure in inviting especial attention to this very choice selection of sugars, as he can with confidence assert that they will bear favourable comparison with any sugars that are or have been in this market for a long period. They were selected by one of the leading firms at Mauritius, and embrace all the favourite varieties both as regards grain and complexion.
The sale is well worthy of the attention of the trade, speculators, and country buyers; who are assured that every bag will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade of New South Wales.

Auction Sale
Of unusual Magnitude and Importance, embracing the largest assortment of
BOOTS and SHOES
ever offered at one sale in the colony, including all the most scarce articles of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Goods.
The Men's, Youths', and Boys' Goods, from the well-known and justly preeminent manufacturer, Frederick Bostock, of Northampton; the Ladies' and Children's Goods from his brother, Edwin Bostock, of Stafford, whose manufactures are undoubtedly the very best of their kind imported.

The Sale will take place under instructions from Messrs. Hyam and Co. (sole agents in the colonies of the above manufacturers), who have resolved on clearing out the balance of all shipments on hand.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 12th November.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Hyam and Co., the sole agent in the colonies of Messrs. Frederick Bostock, of Northampton, and Edwin Bostock, of Stafford, to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 12th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The balance of all shipments of the above goods now on hand.
Terms, liberal.

Patna Rice.

500 bags, slightly damaged,
For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale,
FRIDAY, 6th November.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock prompt,
500 bags new Patna rice.
Slightly damaged.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 6th November.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of groceries, sugars, Patna rice, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Consignees.

Hearthrugs
Wove Checks
Panama Hats, lined
White Brazilian Hats
Linen Hats
Drab Felt Hats
Fancy Tweed Suits

THIS DAY, 5th,
FRIDAY, 6th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, without any reserve,
41—1 bale hearthrugs
54—1 ditto summer checks
2340—1 case panama hats, lined
2175—1 ditto white brazilian hats
2—1 ditto stitched linen ditto
40—1 ditto drab brisbane ditto
668—1 ditto fancy tweed suits.
Terms at sale.

18-inch Black Glaces
24-ditto ditto ditto
27-ditto ditto ditto
18-inch coloured ditto
Fancy Silks
Printed Corahs
Figured ditto
Dundreary Scarfs.

THIS DAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
5 cases black and coloured glaces, corahs, scarfs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Drapery, Summer Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex La Hogue, and other late arrivals.

THIS DAY, 5th,
FRIDAY, 7th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A large and seasonable consignment of fancy drapery, summer clothing, &c.
Terms, liberal.

Miller's Mole Trousers.
8 Cases.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock punctually.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
2 cases Miller's mole trousers, colonial cut Z
2 ditto ditto ditto, plain ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, colonial cut Y
2 ditto ditto ditto, plain ditto.
Terms at sale.

By order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee.

Balance of Stock-in-Trade in the estate of I. Moss.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the stock-in-trade in the above estate, consisting of
Coloured coburgs
Challi plaids
Dress stuffs
Check and white mattings
Slops, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Men's Panama Hats, Helmet Shape
Youths' ditto ditto, ditto.

TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock prompt.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Hatters, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
1 case men's fine panama helmets
1 ditto youths' ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Without Reserve.
24 Packages.
By order of the Consignees.

THIS DAY (Thursday), and TO-MORROW, Friday.

The sale will commence punctually at 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW, the following goods:—
840—1 bale, 50 Brussels hearthrugs
841—1 case, 30 pieces, union shepherd's checks
842-5—4 bales, each 20 pieces, heavy 8-4 greys
846-8—3 cases fancy regatta shirts
849—1 bale superfine blue serge
850—1 case angola crimean shirts
855—1 ditto brown cotton ditto
856—1 ditto, 12 pieces, drab moles
857 1 ditto, 150 pairs, black doe trousers
858-9—2 cases white coutille stays
860—1 case, 30 pieces, dress materials
863—1 ditto white cambric handkerchiefs
865—1 ditto children's dresses
866—1 ditto rough browns
867—1 ditto bleached hucks
868—1 ditto huck towels
869—1 ditto fancy tweed vests
870—1 ditto beaufort ties
871—1 ditto super tweed vests.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

A Superior Assortment of Choice Framed Engravings.
Just landed ex Vimeira, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The following elegantly framed proof engravings:—

The Lord of the Manor	Morning of the Chase
Pharaoh's Horses	The Combat
The Wounded Hound	The Pirate ship
Death of the Stag	Hogarth before the Calais
Snap-apple Night	Magistrates
Angel's Whisper	And several new subjects.

The above are on view at the Rooms.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Shipment of Musical Instruments ex Vimeira.
Celestial Concertinas
Musical Box Springs
Patent Regulation Drums
Clarinets
Violins, Æolean Harp.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases musical instruments.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, November 6th, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On account of whom it may concern.
Slightly damaged by sea-water.
Cottage Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, in elegantly carved walnut wood case, with all the latest improvements.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, November 6th, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, November 6th, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable Library of rare Works, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, November 6th, at 12 o'clock,
About 800 volumes books.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, November 7th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Hair-seated Couches and Chairs
Rare Old Paintings and Engravings
Vases and Ornaments
Large Carpet and Rug
Fender and Irons, Culinary Utensils
Cottage Pianoforte and Stool
Sideboard with Cellaret
Pier Glass, Chest Drawers
Large Wardrobe, Washstand, and Furniture
Patent Mangle, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from a gentleman leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, November 7th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
At the Old Bank of Australasia, of
Substantial English-manufactured Furniture,
Just landed, in splendid condition.

☞ To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinet-makers, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A most superior shipment of English furniture, made expressly to withstand the changes of the Australian climate, consisting of
Superb drawing room suites, covered in satin damask
Walnut and rosewood chiffonieres, with marble slab tops, and plateglass back
Massive sideboards, with plateglass backs
Loo, card, and occasional tables, in walnut and rosewood
Devonports, canterburies, whatnots
Hall tables, with marble tops, hall chairs
Hat and umbrella stands, chests of drawers
Bookcases, escritories, writing desks
Couches, sofas and chairs, in mahogany, covered with morocco
Dining tables, with patent screws
Cane fancy chairs, reclining ditto
Marble slab washstands, and dressing tables
Commodes, towelhorses, hassocks
Rocking-horses, feather pillows
Elegant wardrobes, with plateglass doors
Chair, sofa, couch, and easy chair frames, in walnut, rosewood and mahogany, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Parties furnishing, and the trade are requested to bear in mind that the Protective duties about to be levied on English furniture, must make an enormous difference in the price, and that this sale will afford perhaps the last opportunity of obtaining substantial articles at moderate prices.

To Merchants
To Warehousemen
To Drapers
To Hosiers, and Outfitters
☞ Fourth portion of the Trust Stock of Rossiter and Lazarus.

THIS DAY, November 5th.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.
Being the Balance of the New Shipments,
Ex Vimeira
Ex Lord of the Isles
Ex Maria Hay
Ex Arab Steed.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has much pleasure in offering for sale the above portion of the stock.
Comprising the last portion of the shipments, and embracing all the new goods of the season.
Sale commences at eleven o'clock.
The goods have been selected expressly for the present season, and comprise all the newest designs out.
9-8 French organdi muslin
½ rich check sultanas
½ ditto figured foulards
½ mohair figures
72, 90, and 108 inch figured mosquito nets
72, 90, and 108 inch plain ditto ditto
9-8 light ground plates
9-8 small check ditto
9-8 ormerods ditto
9-8 new pattern prints
Ditto dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, ½ to ¾ inch
Ladies' Swiss and gilt belts
Rich black and coloured moires
18 to 24 inch black glaces and gros
26 inch coloured glaces
Chenille and braid nets
Scarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Ladies' silk umbrellas
Ditto ditto parachutes
Ditto and children's underclothing
Plain French delaines
Ditto French reps
Winceys, in piece and skirt
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
White marcella jackets
Brown and black straw hats
French thibets, assorted colours
Ditto merinos, ditto
7-4 Parramatta cloths
64 7-4 coloured coburgs
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gauntlets
Ladies' white and grey coutille stays
Ditto plush ties
Ditto crossovers
Children's knickerbockers
Ditto rep frock pellisses
Ditto cashmere and embroidered ditto
Rich velvet bonnets
Ditto garibaldi vests
Ditto velvet mantles
Ditto sealskin ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Superfine Spring Clothing
Superfine Spring Clothing
Superfine Spring Clothing.
☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

THIS DAY, November 5th.

Just landed ex T. D. Marshall.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Sixty packages of new spring clothing, comprising
Gents' light tweed trousers, lap seams, pegtops
Ditto hair line doe ditto
Ditto West of England ditto
Ditto fine black ditto
Heavy millers' mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Ditto ditto fancy tweed ditto
Gents' light angola and tweed suits
Ditto ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto black lustre sacs and palmerstons
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal.
. These goods were indented for expressly to style and cut, and are well worthy the attention of the retail clothiers, tailors, &c.

In the Trust Estate of Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus.

Men and Boys' Straw Hats.

THURSDAY, 5th November.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the trustees in the estate of Rossiter and Lazarus to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day,
6 cases men's and boys' straw hats.
Terms, liberal.

☞ Bardenson's Manufacture.
☞ Bardenson's Manufacture.
☞ Bardenson's Manufacture.

Day of Sale
MONDAY, November 9th.

89 Trunks of the above celebrated Manufacturer's Goods, ordered expressly for the present season.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, November 9th,
89 trunks really choice goods.
Detailed particulars in future issue.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 5th November, 1863.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Hysonskin and Congou Teas
York Hams, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Hysonskin teas
Gunpowder ditto
Congou ditto
York hams
Raisins
Currants
Candied peel.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY next, 5th November, 1863.

Now landing.
☞ 25 tuns Humpback Oil
5 ditto Sperm Oil.

Highly Important
To Merchants
To Exporters
To Oilmen
To Shippers
To Leather Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Now landing,
25 tuns humpback oil
5 ditto sperm oil.
Terms at sale.

Fancy German Tobacco Pipes.
To Tobacconists and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 6th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 over — No. 1221,
One package of fancy German tobacco pipes, comprising a great variety.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th November, 1863.

Electro-plated Ware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 6th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 packages electro-plated ware, comprising
Salts, mustards, salvers, candlesticks
E. P. cruets, spoons, &c., &c. Also,
Bread trays, lamps, table bells.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, of Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from the official assignee in the above estate to sell by public auction, at Mr. George Fieldhouse's Inn, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, November 8th,
The whole of the debts due to the above estate, amounting to £269 9s. 2d.
Terms, cash.
Sale at 11 o'clock.

Draught and Saddle Horses.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. Hibbitt to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock, at Mr. J. Dorset's Yards, Windsor,
12 horses, mostly broken to saddle and harness, amongst them a few superior hacks.
Terms, cash.

Sixty Head of Springers and Young Bullocks.

J. B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Messrs. S. and C. Tuckerman to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, 7th November next, at Mr. James Dorset's Yards, Windsor,
60 head of well-bred quiet cattle, consisting of springers and young bullocks.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Splendid Fattening Stations, Gwydir District, known as
CUMBADELLO, MEPICKALLION or NERPINALINA, and MINNA MINANUE,
Having an extensive frontage to the Mehi River; together with a superior well-bred herd of CATTLE (7000 head, more or less), to be mustered and delivered.

These splendid Stations adjoin Messrs. Lloyd's Bumble Station, Bettington's Tycannah, J. Single's Tellaraga, Bucknell's Stations, Brown's Millie, and Pitt and Sullivan's Tyreel Stations.
The Stations and Stock cannot be surpassed—in fact, they may be fairly stated to be unrivalled in the colony of New South Wales.
The Stations are permanently watered, and are admirably adapted for depasturing sheep—in fact 10,000 sheep may be placed upon the river frontage without interfering with the cattle.
The runs are only about half stocked.
The Cattle are very superior; they were a well-bred herd when purchased by the present proprietor, and he has for upwards of ten years spent large sums in introducing imported bulls and cows, and in clearing the herd of all inferior stock.

Terms.—Very liberal: one-third cash; the balance at one, two, and three years, bearing interest at [illegible] per cent. per annum; with security on the Stock and Stations.

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received positive instructions from Enoch Cobcroft, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, at 12 o'clock,
The abovenamed stations and stock.
Full particulars will be shortly given in the MAITLAND MERCURY, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, Victoria, and Queensland papers.
In the meantime an inspection of the runs and stock is particularly invited.
About 20 stock horses, team of bullocks and dray, furniture, tools, stores, and sundries, to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.

Queensland.

Cattle Station on the Logan River, known as
TAMBOREEN,
together with 3000 Head of Cattle and 70 Horses.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public aution, at the Sydney Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above first-class station, situate on the Logan River, Queensland, about thirty miles from Brisbane, and bounded on the north by the Albert River, on the south by a dividing range, on the west by Coonongara Creek, and on the east by the dividing range and river, and adjoins the well-known runs Coochin Coochin, Maroon, &c.
Together with 3000 head, more or less, of mixed cattle, and 70 head, more or less, of horses.
The run consists of good open country all down the river and open ridges at the back; it is of a splendid fattening character, and is well watered by the Coonongara Creek and the Albert River, both being permanent.
The improvements consist of a good substantial cottage, with garden, and splendid stabling, three men's huts, paddocks, and stockyards complete, and a force water-pump.
Stores, working bullocks, stock horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.
Three imported bulls, two imported cows with calves, and an imported entire horse, may be taken by the purchaser at the vendor's valuation.
N.B.—The detailed ages and sexes of the cattle will appear shortly.
For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, opposite Mort's gateway.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 29th October, 1863.
PUGH V. WHITE.

THIS DAY, the 5th day of November at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, THE SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest of the above named defendant of, in and to all that house and premises situated on the South Head Road, in the city of Sydney aforesaid, and now or lately in the occupation of , a plumber, and at present under a lease to Mrs. White, mother of the defendant.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 4th November, 1863.
CAREW V. ELLIS.
TREEVE V. SAME.
HARBOTTLE V. SAME.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 6th day of November instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Botany-street South, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless these writs are previously satisfied) a quantity of household furniture, pianoforte, &c.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1477930

NAPOLEON'S SCHEME FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Times, August 12.*)

The period comprised in the 11th volume of the *Correspondence of Napoleon I.* is a turning point in his memorable fortunes. It is that when the battle of Trafalgar put an end to his hopes of invading England, and when the vision of continental domination and of shutting us out from the pale of Europe was revealed to him by that sun of Austerlitz which shone on his course to lead him to ruin. Before this time though he had humbled Austria, and added numerous provinces to France, he had not sought the succession of Charlemagne, and his energies had been recently spent in an attempt to force the impassable barrier presented to his legions by the Channel and the single Power that ruled on the ocean. But when the descent had proved hopeless, and at the verge of ancient Poland he had crushed the third coalition against France, an impulse seems to have been given to his ambition; and the ideas of the sovereignty of Europe and of vanquishing England through the continental system became prominent in his policy and conduct. From this date forward the conqueror's projects grow more and more aspiring and insensate; and a few months only divide us from Tilsit and the subjugation of Germany and Spain, to be followed by the Peninsular war, the resurrection of Europe in 1813, and the double march of the Allies on Paris. This volume brings us to the verge of the crisis, and shows vividly how genius and power unrestrained by moderation and wisdom, and seconded by extraordinary circumstances, were lured onward to that wonderful height from which their fall was the more terrible. In this respect it unfolds a view of Napoleon's character of singular interest, though that view certainly is rather obtained by a general perusal of it as a whole than acquired from any detached passages. It also throws a great deal of light upon that series of deep designs by means of which the Emperor believed that England would be laid at his feet, and upon that triumph of active strategy which led to the days of Ulm and Austerlitz. Moreover, it abounds in information—of great value to the historian—respecting the state of France at this juncture, and the dazzling but perilous Government of the Empire.

The most interesting part of this volume to us is Napoleon's scheme for the invasion of England, which is now nowhere else detailed so completely. In the spring of 1805 he had collected within ten leagues of our shores a flotilla of nearly 4000 vessels, which, moored under the batteries of Boulogne, and armed with very heavy cannon, had long repelled our attempts to destroy them. Encamped around lay the veteran legions which had been selected for the descent, and had been trained with such care to embark and expedite the passage that Napoleon writes "that 150,000 men with a due portion of guns and horses could within four tides effect a landing." Like the Duke of Parma, at the time of the Armada, however, the Emperor felt that a fleet was necessary to protect their transit; and the problem for him was to secure this aid, when England held the command of the seas and the allied fleets of France and Spain were usually blockaded in their own harbours. His plan was marked with such ingenuity, and was so well combined and calculated, that *a priori* the chances were in its favour. The aspect of an armed flotilla induced our Admiralty to think that Napoleon relied on it alone to cross; and they felt assured that when at sea three or four ships would suffice to destroy it. Accordingly our Channel fleet was reduced to a force of not more than six sail; and the mass of the British Navy was employed in either blockading the enemy's squadrons or in distant expeditions on the ocean. Could, therefore, one of the blockaded fleets effect its junction with another and penetrate into the unguarded Channel a temporary ascendancy at sea might be gained, under cover of which the flotilla could cross and ferry over the French army. Nor was such a junction at all unlikely, for experience had proved that it was next to impossible to make a complete and permanent blockade; and when once a fleet had made its escape it was very difficult to be sure of its destination.

Such was this design which, based on the weakness of the British fleet at a vital point, and on the not improbable contingency of its being for a time outnumbered in the Channel, was certainly ominous of disaster to England. Napoleon always prided himself upon it, and declared that success was all but certain; and though we venture to doubt this, it is as well to study his own language:—

> I wish to bring together 40 or 50 sail of the line by operating their junction from Toulon, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Brest; to move them all together to Boulogne; to be there for a fortnight master of the Channel; to have 150,000 men and 10,000 horses encamped on the coast, with a flotilla of nearly 4000 vessels, and then, upon the arrival of my fleet, to embark for England and seize London. . . . To secure a prospect of success it was necessary to collect 150,000 men at Boulogne with the flotilla, and an immense material, to embark the whole, yet to conceal my plan. I accomplished this though it appeared impossible, and I did so by reversing what seemed probable. If 50 sail of the line were to come to Boulogne to cover the passage of the army to England there was no need of anything but transports, and that mass of gunboats, prasms, and ketches, all armed vessels, was perfectly useless. Had I collected 4000 mere transports the enemy would of course have seen that I was awaiting my fleet to attempt the transit; but in constructing prasms and gunboats and in arming them all, I was opposing cannon to cannon, vessels of war to vessels of war, and the enemy was deceived. He believed that I intended to force my way across by means of the flotilla only. He did not see through my real project; and when, though the operations of my fleets had failed, he perceived the extent of the danger he had run, there was terror in the councils of St. James'.

It is only in this volume, moreover, that we see how nearly Napoleon's design succeeded so far as regards the descent, and also what were the causes of its failure.

In the spring of 1805 the fleet of Villeneuve, consisting of 11 sail of the line, escaped from Toulon, though watched by Nelson, and joining with that of Gravina, at Cadiz made good its way to the West Indies, whence it was to recross the Atlantic, to rally to itself the squadron at Ferrol, and then raising the blockade of Brest, where Ganteaume had 21 sail, to bring 50 men-of-war into the Channel. In July Villeneuve was, on his return to Europe, with Nelson nearly a fortnight behind him, and, though checked for a moment by Calder, he effected his junction with the Ferrol squadron, and with 30 sail-of-the-line in his hand, had thus only to make for Brest, in order to liberate his blockaded colleague. Nor, when he set sail from Ferrol in August were the English fleets in sufficient strength to have intercepted him in his passage, much less to have barred his joining Ganteaume, even had they met his fleet at all, which this volume shows was improbable; for at this juncture the only squadrons which we had at sea on his line of operations were those of Cornwallis, off Brest, and of Calder, which had been detached towards Ferrol, and these had been divided into two, each numbering 19 or 20 vessels. Had Villeneuve, therefore, made for Brest, he would either have missed an engagement with Calder, or, having met him, would have encountered him at odds of three to two against us; and Brest once reached the French Admirals would have placed Cornwallis between two fires, and opposed to his fleet overwhelming numbers. It is almost evident that in this event Cornwallis must have been beaten off, that Villeneuve and Ganteaume would have made their junction, and that for a time a French armada would have ridden triumphant in the Channel and effectually covered the invading army. This is pointed out conclusively by Napoleon; and, whatever we may think of his project as a whole, it must be allowed that in August, 1805, when Villeneuve put to sea from Ferrol, the Emperor had good reason to expect that his Admirals would fulfil their mission:—

> The squadrons of Nelson and Calder have joined the fleet off Brest, and Cornwallis has been foolish enough to send 20 sail to blockade the French fleet off Ferrol. On the 17th of August—that is, three days after our squadron left Ferrol, Calder left Brest for Ferrol with a northerly wind. What a chance was there for Villeneuve! He could either, by keeping a wide offing, avoid Calder, reach Brest, and fall upon Cornwallis, or with his 30 sail-of-the-line beat Calder's 20, and acquire a decided preponderance. So much for the English, whose combinations are so talked of.

War, however, is not strategy alone; its issues depend in a great degree on the moral energy of those who direct it; and here it was that the ascendancy of England revealed itself and saved her from invasion. Our navy was flushed with repeated triumphs, those of France and Spain were cowed by disasters; and while our Admirals scarcely feared any force at sea, however powerful, their opponents, however personally brave, were ever in secret dread of an encounter. The combined fleets of Villeneuve and Gravina, though numbering 20 sail, in the West Indies, had fled from Nelson who had only ten; and though when joined by the French squadron their strength was raised to 30 sail, the French commander had not the courage to risk the decisive movement on Brest and carry out his positive orders. The image of Nelson seems to have haunted him, and when at Ferrol he evidently believed that that great seaman lay in his path, and that, though his fleet was notoriously a small one, it was more than sufficient to bar his passage. Accordingly, as is well known, instead of making for Brest from Ferrol, the unfortunate Villeneuve sailed for Cadiz—foredoomed to meet destruction at Trafalgar—though at this juncture his dreaded enemy had actually struck his flag at Portsmouth,—and the only squadrons that lay in his way were comparatively weak, and widely separated. It was this false move, the result of terror inspired by long continued defeats, that really disconcerted Napoleon's plan, and saved England from a great peril. No wonder the Emperor was indignant with his lieutenant, and ascribed his weakness to cowardice and treachery, though assuredly Villeneuve was guilty of neither, as was proved by his subsequent conduct. The following is Napoleon's estimate of him:—

> I return your despatches. I suppose you are as indignant as I am at the infamous conduct of Villeneuve. I am so confounded that I cannot understand it. . . . He is a poor creature, unfit to command a frigate, and thinks only of a whole skin.

It is very curious in reading this correspondence to notice Napoleon's confidence could he ever have crossed the Channel with his army. He knew that our fleets would have barred his return, and would probably have destroyed his own. He was also aware of the number of the forces which we should have opposed to his troops; yet he seems never to have doubted that England would have been at his mercy within a fortnight. It is amusing to read "that 6000 French soldiers were equal to 30,000 English," and that "the tyrants of the seas are children on the land," and he seems to have viewed with complete indifference the idea of a national resistance. That all this was a mere delusion, and that Napoleon, had he effected his landing, would have been overwhelmed with his whole army, no Englishman can doubt; and the assurance of the Emperor to the contrary not only reveals his ignorance of this country, but betrays a marked defect in his character, that contempt for the moral power of a nation which was one of the principal causes of his downfal. The following is one of these curious ebullitions:—

> I count on your talents, your firmness, and your energy. Set sail and come here. We shall have avenged six centuries of insults and shame. Do not lose a moment. England is ours. We are all ready, and everything is on board. Appear but for 24 hours, and the war will be over. They little know what is hanging over their heads. Let us command the Channel for 12 hours, and the sun of England will have set.

While Napoleon, from his camp at Boulogne, was awaiting the lingering sails of Villeneuve, Mr. Pitt had combined a coalition against him, which promised very important consequences. Russia, Austria, and England composed this league, which Prussia was soon expected to join, and great attacks were directed against France and the newly-acquired provinces of the Empire. A Russian contingent, supported by Prussia, was to cross Germany and invade Holland; the English were to land in the south of Italy; the Archduke Charles, with 100,000 men, was to gain the Adige and overrun Lombardy, and three armies of Russians and Austrians were to march upon France between Bale and Strasburg. By these efforts it was confidently expected that the outworks of the Empire would be carried, and, as Napoleon was far away with the bulk of his forces around Boulogne, that even France might be successfully invaded. But that great soldier perceived at a glance that of these attacks the two first were disconnected and of little account, and that though the third and fourth might be formidable, he possessed the means of signally discomfiting them. His resolution was taken at once, and it marks significantly his genius and daring. If his admirals reached the Channel before the allied armies reached the Rhine, he would still "crush the Coalition in London;" but if they failed, he would move his army by rapid marches to given points, when he would be able to overwhelm his enemies when disunited. These points were instantly detected by him, and suggested by the theatre of operations. His corps were in Normandy, Holland, and Hanover, and among the newly-won plains of Lombardy, while those which formed the third attack were separated into three masses in a line between Moravia and Wurtemburg, and those under the Archduke Charles were moving upon the Adige through Venice. Could Napoleon, therefore, by a rapid movement effected by his armies from the North, fall upon the line of the third attack, and crush the forces divided upon it, and at the same time hold well in check the enemy that was marching on Lombardy by a corps operating in that province, he would break the strength of the Coalition at its centre, would call back the tide of war that was menacing France upon Vienna, would place the Archduke between two foes in the valley of the Danube and the Italian Alps, and drive him upon an eccentric retreat, and at the same time would paralyze at once the attacks at the extremities of the Empire.

Such was the grand and masterly scheme which led to the triumphs of Ulm and Austerlitz. The outline of it is thus sketched in a letter from Napoleon to Talleyrand, though of course no particulars are given:—

> My fleet left Ferrol on the 14th August with 34 ships of the line, and with no enemy in sight. If it follows my instructions, joins the fleet at Brest and enters the Channel, there is still time. I am the master of England. If, on the contrary, my admirals hesitate, manœuvre badly, and do not fulfil their mission, I shall go off to the more pressing enemy. I shall raise my camp, replace my army for the field with third battalions, reach Germany with 200,000 men by the 22nd of September, and send 25,000 to Naples. I shall march on Vienna, and shall not desist until I shall have Naples and Venice, and have so increased Bavaria that I shall have nothing to fear from Austria.

With what wonderful art the great master worked out this project in every detail is shown fully in this volume. Within three weeks two powerful corps commanded by Bernadotte and Marmont, and moving from Hanover and Holland on Bavaria, had closed on the flank of the first Austrian army, which, echeloned in a line between Ulm and Augsburg, had no conception of the stroke awaiting it. Meantime, the magnificent host of Boulogne—its march across France having been concealed by measures of extreme precaution—had crossed the Rhine and approached its enemy, who, half-surprised by this foe also, and commanded by an incapable general, believed that if attacked at all, it would be attacked in front by Bale, and accordingly held its original position. In a few days Napoleon had shown how fatal was this false security, and had meshed Mack in a net of iron from which escape was utterly impossible. Making demonstrations in his enemy's front, so as to confirm him in his error, he moved quickly, but with the greatest care, towards the right flank of the Austrian army, and joining there with Bernadotte and Marmont, threw a force suddenly on the rear of Mack, which separated him altogether from his supports, and imprisoned him in the angle of the Danube and the Ulm. The results were the capitulation of Ulm, the absolute destruction of the first Austrian army, and the establishment of Napoleon in the valley of the Danube, with his way already open to Vienna, and his right wing pointing towards the Tyrol, soon to stretch to his lieutenants in Lombardy. The loss, moreover, of the victors was as nothing, they had swept away the vanguard of their enemies, and had utterly discomfited their plan of campaign, without engaging in a single battle.

We should quote a third of this volume, at least, if we tried to do justice to the skill which achieved this remarkable triumph of strategy. The reader must note for himself the art which masked the march of the army from Boulogne, the calculations which moved to their points, and that without the knowledge of the enemy, enormous corps at remote distances, and the ability which deceived the Austrians to the last, and left them no alternative but to surrender. Napoleon was the author of the whole; and it is curious that long before the event he had almost exactly anticipated it. A table at page 237 of this volume, drawn up before he left Paris, predicts nearly all the operations; and he thus writes to Talleyrand from Strasburg, before the Rhine had been crossed by his army:—

> Here all is going on well. The Austrians are at the outskirts of the Black Forest. Heaven help that they may stay there. If they do we shall soon see great things.

It is needless to follow the conqueror on his march from Ulm, along the valley of the Danube, until he entered the capital of Austria. This volume shows his wonderful celerity in pressing upon a retiring enemy, and also the jealous care with which he made all his corps support each other and guard against an offensive movement. Within six weeks from crossing the Rhine he had reached Vienna at the head of his troops, having driven the second army of the Allies in a broken retreat upon the third, having forced the Archduke to fall back through Hungary, and having brought up to his own army his forces from Italy through the Alpine passes. His plan had thus succeeded completely, and nearly 200,000 Frenchmen were in the centre of the operations of the Coalition, having dissipated the only attacks of their foes that really menaced Napoleon's Empire. At this point, however, a new danger began to appear upon the horizon, for Prussia had begun to arm, and, should she threw her sword into the balance, she would either set free the allied armies that were in retreat in Moravia, and Hungary; or else, if Napoleon pursued them, would fall on his flank and rear through Bohemia. Nevertheless, confiding in his skill and *prestige*, and on the vacillating policy of Haugwitz, the Emperor resolved to advance still further and, if possible, to crush the Allies in a great battle on the Moravian plains before the Archduke Charles could join them or the Prussian army could co-operate. This strategy was obviously daring in the extreme, resembling, though on a grander scale, the advance of Wellington upon Talavera; and, though it was crowned with complete success, this volume proves that Napoleon perceived how it might have been completely baffled. Had the Allies simply continued their retreat until they had effected their junction with the Archduke, it is probable that the French Emperor would not have ventured to pursue them so far, for in that event he would have found himself with a powerful enemy concentrated in his front, and a second enemy hanging on his rear and cutting him off from France altogether.

The chance, however, which generalship would have avoided was afforded to Napoleon by presumption; the Russians and Austrians instead of retreating attacked him on the plains of Austerlitz, and the Emperor gained a complete victory. This volume shows with what admirable skill he lured his enemies to their self destructive attack, how accurately he anticipated the event, and how terribly he [illegible]plished their overthrow. To us Austerli[illegible] peculiar interest, for it resembles singularly the [illegible] of Salamanca, with this difference, that the ro[illegible] more complete, inasmuch as the mistakes of the vanquished were greater, and that the army of Kutusoff and Bagration was very inferior to that of Marmont. In both engagements the victory was due to a vigorous attack on a centre weakened by an ambitious attempt to extend a wing, and in both the victors were confident of the issue. The following remarks are made by Napoleon:—

> An army so handled could not fail to make mistakes. My plan from this moment was to wait and profit by them. I ordered my army to feign a retreat, to take a good position three leagues in the rear, and with much ostentation to throw up field works. The young heads that directed the operations of the Russians abandoned themselves to their natural presumption. It was no longer a question of beating the French army, but of turning and destroying it; it was the cowardice of the Austrians that had made it so famous. On the 1st of December I perceived with extreme satisfaction from my bivouac that the Russian army, at two cannon shot distance from my outposts, was commencing a flank movement to turn my right. I then saw how presumption and ignorance of the art of war had confounded the councils of a brave army, and said, "Before to-morrow evening that army will be in my power."

Compare with this the exclamation of Wellington, *Mon cher Alava, Marmont est perdu*, and the parallel is not a little curious.

The battle of Austerlitz broke up the Coalition and made Napoleon the arbiter of the Continent. How he exercised the rights of conquest, dismembered Austria, menaced Germany by creating his vassal Confederation of the Rhine, extended his Italian frontier beyond its limits, insulted Prussia while pretending to endow her, enfeebled the strength of France at the centre by annexing distant and hostile provinces, made Europe his foe by the idle notion that England could be excluded from her markets, and in an age of modern civilization dreamt the vain dream of an Empire of the West, is known to every student of history. This volume is full of these visions of ambition, which show that with his extraordinary genius the Emperor was wanting in common sagacity. On two points it is very significant: it exposes fully Napoleon's policy of making the Continent a vassal of France; and it shows that, immediately after Austerlitz, he was bent on overwhelming Prussia, just gorged by him with the bait of Hanover. "As for me," he writes,

> "I am already Charlemagne, for I have the Crown of France and that of the Lombards, and my Empire stretches to the East of Europe. This is the point of view from which I am to be regarded. . . . As for Prussia, be sure that my army is in readiness to make an attack at a moment's notice, and to operate with the rapidity of thought, so that none of my projects can be anticipated. Any moment I may give orders to cross the Rhine."

The external grandeur of the Empire at this juncture had nearly reached its highest pitch; but it contrasts strangely with its internal condition. As we read this volume we can comprehend why Napoleon even on the heights of Ulm desired "ships, colonies, and commerce," and declared that he had had enough of victories. The Treasury of France was well nigh bankrupt, the taxes were with difficulty obtained, the army of Austerlitz was often without its pay, and the paper of the Bank was at a discount. It is singular that while the Emperor perceived the reasons of these phenomena clearly he would not see that his foreign policy was calculated to increase the mischief by making France the enemy of Europe. Nor is it without a sorrowing wonder that we read such a sentence as this, significant of the shortsightedness of genius even of the very highest order. It occurs in a letter of remarkable ability upon the evils of an inconvertible currency:—"My way of life really afflicts me, I am dragged away into camps and wars, and my attention is diverted from the paramount object of my care, a good and solid establishment in the Empire of a system of banking, manufactures, and commerce." Had these triumphs of peace been really sought by this wonderful man with the same avidity with which he pursued the chimeras of war, we might even now rejoice that history would have never opened some of her darkest pages, even though they add to the renown of England.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COOK WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—Your highly respected alderman, J. B. Smithers, Esq., having signified his intention to retire from his civic duties through private reasons of his own, I beg leave to tender to you my services as his successor, and I do this more confidently from my lengthened experience in municipal matters, and from having been a resident freeholder in this ward for upwards of fifteen years, and also having a thorough knowledge of its many requirements.

Should you approve of my pretentions by your suffrages, such approval would inspire me with the greater confidence in the fulfilment of my duties as your representative in the City Council,

I have the honour to be, Gentleman,
Yours at command,
CHARLES SIMMONS.
No. 13, Brisbane-street, November 4th.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.—The Trustees of the above Estate being desirous of CLOSING the TRUST ACCOUNTS, invite Tenders for the purchase of the remaining outstanding book debts due to the late firm, particulars whereof may be inspected at the office of the trustees, 227, George-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. daily. Tenders will be received up to 12th November current.

TO STOREKEEPERS, and others.—In the Assigned Estate of EDWARD SMITH, Nerrigundah, Gulf Diggings.—TENDERS for the stock, fixtures, and store building, at Nerrigundah, may be sent in to the Trustees, care of Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co., until the 20th November instant.
Stock lists may be inspected at Nerrigundah, or at the office of A. M'Arthur and Co.
Terms, cash, or approved endorsed bills.

TO INNKEEPERS, and others.—In the Assigned Estate of EDWARD SMITH, Nerrigundah, Gulf Diggings.—For SALE, by tender, the premises, stock, and goodwill of a Public-house, at Nerrigundah, now in full trade.
Tenders will be received by the trustees until the 20th November instant, under cover to Messrs. J. Fraser and Co., York-street.

TENDERS REQUIRED for removing several stacks of timber on the east side of the Circular Quay. For particulars apply to JOSEPH KENDALL, No. 4, Campbell's Wharf.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS are required for Plastering Offices, &c. H. TOOSE, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

PIDDINGTON v. DOLMAN.
Bathurst, 6th August, 1863.
Mr. W. Dolman, FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.
SIR,—I address you as the proprietor and publisher of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, relative to an article which appeared in that paper of 22nd July last, headed, "Illegal and scandalous conduct of two Dissenting Ministers in Bathurst," copies of which paper were sent from your office to several members of my congregation, and to other influential Protestants in this town and district. I have reason to believe myself to be the person spoken of in the first portion of that article, as I am the minister in charge of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this town. The article distinctly charges me with gross and indictable offences, and is altogether calculated very seriously to damage my character as a minister of religion, not only in the estimation of the members of my own congregation but also of the community generally. Now, Sir, the statements referred to are gross and libellous misrepresentations, for I am in a position to prove that I have in every respect complied with the provisions of the Marriage Act in the case mentioned. I therefore feel it incumbent upon me, in defence of my character, to demand from you a full retraction of the charges contained in the article referred to, together with an apology for the injury and annoyance to which you have subjected me by publishing the same, such retraction and apology to be advertised three times in each of the following newspapers, viz., FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, Sydney EMPIRE, and BATHURST FREE PRESS, at your expense and cost.
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. J. K. PIDDINGTON.

Sydney, 13th October, 1863.
Rev. W. J. K. PIDDINGTON, Bathurst.
SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 6th August last, complaining of an article which appeared in the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of 22nd July last, I beg to state that the article alluded to was published without consideration or enquiry on my part, and I have to express my regret that I should have been the means of causing you injury or annoyance by giving circulation to charges which I now believe to be without foundation. I trust that you will deem this a sufficient retraction and apology.
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM DOLMAN.

PUBLIC APOLOGY.—This is to give notice that the reports which I have circulated respecting my Mother, Mrs. ANNE EVANS, are utterly unfounded, and said under the influence of passion, which I sincerely regret.
(Signed) Mrs. WILLIAM PATTERSON, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

NOTICE.—If HENRY WATERS, who wrote to me this week in reference to Mr. Black's promissory note in my favour, will either call or write again, he will greatly oblige. JOHN SPERRIN.

NOTICE.—All parties are cautioned against paying any money on account of the undersigned unless on their written order.
J. J. LAING,
E. E. LAING.
Barnsdale Dairy, Petersham, November 4th.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP as Wholesale Grocers, Foreign and Colonial Wine Merchants, under the style and firm of STEWART and CO.
JAMES STEWART.
A. S. HOLLANDER.
Witness—HENRY TILLBROOK.
Sydney, 350, George-street, 28th September.

[illegible] Mr. J. F. [illegible] must be paid at [illegible] JOHN HAND, Point Piper [illegible]

THE PERSON who found two BOOKS belonging to Maddock's Library, named "At Odds," is requested to return the same, to Mr. A. B. SMITH, 14, Macquarie-place.

LOST, on Tuesday, near the Post Office, about £9. Any one returning the same to 394, George-street will be rewarded.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to Mr. TERRIL, watchmaker, next Goddard's, engraver, Pitt-street.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, two £20 NOTES, three £1 Notes, and one Cheque for £4 18s.—payment of which is stopped. £10 reward on recovery of the same. WILLIAM MAXWELL, No. 11, York-street Market.

LOST, a BROOCH, the shape of a horse-shoe. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the same to TUCKER, CO., Spirit Stores, George-street.

LOST, Four KEYS on a Chain, between the Custom-house and Church hill. The finder will be rewarded by bringing them to 25, Cowper-terrace.

MENANGLE PICNIC.—LOST, last Wednesday, a Silver CUP, with the name of a deceased child thereon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Bull's Head, George-street.

STRAYED from the Supreme Court Hotel, one Bay MARE, branded WP off shoulder, star on forehead, blaze on nose. Whoever brings the same to the above hotel will receive £1 reward.
W. RUDLAND.
Sydney, November 2.

STRAY HORSE.—A Light Chesnut Horse, unbranded, stripe on face, has been on my run for the last eight months, unless removed, and all expenses paid, he will be sold by auction, in Berrima, on Saturday, the 7th day of November next. WILLIAM SIMPSON, Big River, Mittagong.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from the Volunteer Rifle Range, IRON GREY MARE, about 14 hands high, sear on off rump, no brand. Whoever returns her to Mr. RUDLAND, Supreme Court Hotel, will receive the above reward.

CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOKS.—The Religious Tract and Book Society, Bible Hall, Lower Pitt-street.

A NEW SONG.—"Our Australian Christmas," by E. Spagnoletti, will be published next week.

FOR TEACHING a Good Style of WRITING, W. SMITH'S GRADUATED COPY-BOOKS are the best. They are published in 14 numbers, post size, printed on thick cream wove paper, price 8d. each, and in 17 numbers, foolscap size, price 4d. each.
T. FARR, bookseller and stationer, 454, George-street, opposite Lassetter's new buildings.

PIANOFORTES, Organs, Harmoniums, Concertinas tuned and repaired.—The undersigned has engaged a thoroughly competent tuner from London. W. KING, pianoforte maker, Hunt's buildings, Pitt-street.

JOHN WATSON, late of the Hare and Hounds Inn, Stone Clough, near Manchester, England, having succeeded Mr. James Ford in the possession of the under-mentioned old establishment, begs to notify to up country gentlemen and others traveling the great Southern Road, that he has laid in a good stock of the best spirits, wines, English ales, porter, &c.; and from his long experience of twelve years as an innkeeper, as well as his general knowledge of the usual wants of such a house, he will be able at all times to supply his constituents and others calling at his house with every requisite accommodation.
The stabling is good, and he will keep a supply of good hay, corn, and other horse forage for travellers' horses.
The paddocks are well watered, grassed, and secured, for the use of teamsters' cattle, horses, and bullocks, and the charge reasonable.
Old Fitzroy Inn, Nattai, 28th October.

L. BORNSTEIN, late foreman to Messrs. George Chisholm and Co., begs to inform his friends that he has now commenced business on his own account, at No. 290, George-street, opposite Margaret-street. Having had the entire management of the tailoring department in the above firm for the last eleven years, combined with his long experience and thorough practical knowledge of the trade, and with his usual attention to style, workmanship, and punctuality, he hopes to ensure liberal support.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.) 219, Pitt-street.

S. BENNETT and CO. beg to apprise their numerous customers and the public in general that they have always on hand at their wine and spirit department a varied assortment of the choicest
WINES, SPIRITS, and BOTTLED BEERS,
which they can offer to private families and others at the most reasonable rates, comprising, in wines, Champagne, Hock, Claret, colonial and other light wines.
Port, fine old tawney, in bottle, for connoisseurs
Ditto Sandeman's, Offley's, and Cockburn's, in wood and bottle
Sherry, pure Amontillado, highly esteemed
Ditto golden and pale, of any variety and quality, in draught and bottle
Liqueurs, assorted.
SPIRITS.
Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, United Vineyard, and others
Ditto, very superior (old vintage) pale Cognac, in one dozen cases, fine flavoured
Geneva, key and JDKZ, in whole and half cases
Old tom and London gin
Whisky, old Islay, and Dublin LL
Rum, West India, 10 to 32 o.p.
BOTTLED BEERS.
Byass's, Bass's, Allsopp's, and Edinburgh ale, in bottle
Strong Alloa ale, in stone bottles
Byass', Barclay's, and Guinness' double brown stout, in quarts and pints.
TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.
S. BENNETT and CO. have a few half-chests of their last importation of fine tea ex Oithona, pronounced to be the best chop of the season.
Coffee—Plantation and Manila.
Oilmen's Stores.—A choice selection of the most approved brands, in oilmen's stores, Capt. White's Oriental Pickles and Curry Paste, Tomato Sauce, Essences of all kinds, Celery Seed, assorted Herbs, Strasbourg and other Potted Meats, Anchovy and Herring Paste.
Salted Salmon, and Herrings, in jars; Whitebait, Lampreys in oil and jelly; Kippered Salmon and Herrings, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, and Parmesan Cheese; Green Peas, and every description of Cabin and Ship Stores.
S. BENNETT and CO., wholesale and retail grocers, wine and spirit merchants, 482, George-street.

PURE MILK, the produce of healthy country-fed cows, delivered twice a day throughout the city. Orders addressed, THOMAS LLOYD, Post Office Norwood, promptly attended to.

ON SALE.—Preserved milk, in tins; 1-lb. salmon, Batty's pickles, bottled fruits, jams, Colman's starch, blue, mustards; Barnes, Morgan, and Co.'s celebrated pickles; oysters, salmon, castor oil, capers; Redgate's bacon, hams; Taylor's chocolate, candied peel, oatmeal, peas, Patna rice, cheap. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Clarence-st.

BIRDS ex La Hogue.—The undersigned have the finest collection of birds ever imported, consisting of canaries in full song, blackbirds, thrushes, skylarks, chaffinches, red poles, goldfinches, linnets, virginian nightingales, goldfinches and linnet mules.
African grey parrots, a very fine lot. These birds are known as the finest talking birds in the world. Also five other sorts of small birds from various parts of Africa, fit for aviaries.
Indian finches, five varieties, very scarce.
E. EASTWAY and SON, 425, George-street, two doors north of Market-street.

JUST ARRIVED per La Hogue, and will be landed in a few days.
Ford's EUREKA Shirts, plain and dress
Gentlemen's REGATTA Shirts, best finish
Gentlemen's LISLE THREAD Gloves
Gentlemen's GAUNTLET Gloves
Gentlemen's Linen TOM THUMB Collars, from 13½ to 18½ inches, expressly to order
Gentlemen's ENAMELLED CLOTH Collars
Gentlemen's WEST END Collars, with lace
Gentlemen's AGATHON VESTS (without backs), in black, white, and coloured; excellently adapted to this climate
Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Railway Companions.
S. H. LEWIS' French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

BABY-LINEN of every description, at lowest rates. Mrs. MAY, nearly opposite Post Office.

OUTFITS FOR ENGLAND.—Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street, is prepared to supply every article in ladies' and children's clothing at the lowest rates. Nearly opposite the Post Office.

HAVE you seen the magnificent bridal pattern Carpet of the Prince of Wales, at the London Carpet Warehouse, 355, George-street (opposite E. C. Weekes and Co., ironmongers).

HAVE you yet purchased your Carpets? If not, the cheapest house is T. BATE'S.

HAVE you purchased your Floorcloths? The cheapest and best house is T. BATE'S.

HAVE you seen the Floorcloths and Carpets at the above house? If not, go at once.

FURNITURE, for drawing-rooms, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

FURNITURE, in rosewood and walnutwood, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, 337 and 339, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE, for dining-rooms, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

FURNITURE, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S Iron Bedstead Warehouse, 337 and 339, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, Bedding Warehouse, 337 and 339, Pitt-street, near Park-st.

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS—clearing out, at 25s.; children's Cots, Mattresses, &c., at R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

UPHOLSTERER, Window Blinds taken down, chairs and sofas re-stuffed, at G. GREULICH'S, 64, Palmer-street, near St. Kilda House.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—First GALVANIZING WORKS in Sydney.
Important to Ironfounders
Important to Engineers
Important to Shipowners
Important to Shipbuilders
Important to Shipsmiths
Important to Blacksmiths.
The undersigned is now prepared to galvanize ironwork of every description according to the latest improved method, as employed at the works of Morewood and Co., London.
S. ZOLLNER, Sydney Galvanizing Works, 129, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

NOW LANDING ex La Hogue, W. W. Smith, Netherby, and on SALE at the stores of the undersigned:—
Kerosene oil
Sperm candles, 16 and 14 oz.
Wax vestas
Boots and shoes
Indiarubber combs
White shirts
Hosiery
Straw hats
Felt hats
Photograph albums
Desert services, &c., &c.
F. K. OLLIVER, 519, George-street.

FOR SALE, to land, ex La Hogue.—
Patras currants, in barrels
Eleme raisins, in cases
Candied peel, assorted
Macaroni and vermicelli
Pimento
Barry's chicory.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT now landing from the Vimeira, and on SALE by HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 24th October.

XXX GUINNESS' Dublin STOUT, J. and J. Dumphy and Co.'s, ex Woolloomooloo, in quantities to suit purchasers. 8s. 9d. per dozen (at the Store). Terms, cash. G. GRIFFITHS, Bank-court.

XXX GUINNESS'S PORTER, now ready for delivery, bottled by J. EARNGEY, Cellars, Keiby Cottage, George-street.

COLONIAL WINES.—Messrs. STEWART and CO. have on hand, at their Store (350, George-street, next Lloyd's Bonded Stores), a large assortment of choice Red and White Colonial Wines, in wood and bottle, which, having been carefully selected from the best vineyards, can be highly recommended.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 case Skinner's celebrated electro-plated and sterling silver-mounted Jockey and Ladies' RIDING WHIPS. J. M. BRYANT, care of S. A. Joseph, 249, George-street.

IRON Corn Measures, bushel to half peck, stamped and registered. BENNETT, 770, George-street.

GALVANIZED Iron Washing Tubs, best Colonial made, at BENNETT'S, 770, George-street.

TINWARE, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, cheap, at BENNETT'S, 770, George-street.

ON SALE, 20,000 gallons Light WINES for the coming season, choicest vintages, superior to any yet offered in Sydney. J. B. NORTH, 1, Wynyard-street.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, best English makers. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

WILCOX and GIBB'S Family Sewing Machines. Price £9. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English Cooking STOVES, from 70s. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

MEADE.—A delicious summer beverage will be ready for delivery on the 9th instant. All orders directed to D. J. MONK, Wattle and Abercrombie streets, will be promptly attended to.

NUTMEGS, Mace, Ground Cinnamon, and other spices, at W. DOUGLASS, 702, George-street.

OATEN and LUCERNE HAY, best in Sydney. ROBERT GRAY, 569, Brickfield-hill.

ON SALE, prime Hobart Town Potatoes, now landing ex Agnes Jessie. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

EX LA HOGUE.—H. and P. Biscuits (small tins), Brown and P. Corn Flour, Chicory, Groats, Batty's Fruits, Jams, Candied Peel, Jordan Almonds, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Sultanas, Currants, and Raisins, Figs, Caraways. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Clarence-street.

NAVY OAKUM and CANVAS.—Stockholm Tar, Muntz's Yellow Metal, Red Lead, White Lead, Turpentine, Oils, &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BOILED and RAW OIL, Whiting, Window Glass, Paperhangings, Turpentine, Gold Leaf, Glue, Putty, Varnishes, &c., &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

AMERICAN GOODS.—Oysters, Lobsters, Brooms, Corn Flour, Clothes Pins, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Kerosene for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

PRIME YORK HAMS.—The undersigned has just received ex La Hogue his usual parcel of selected prime York Hams, which will be found quite equal in quality to any former shipment. JOHN CALDWELL, 274, 276, and 278, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

GREAT BARGAINS.—TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA.—Congou, Hyson, and Gunpowder Tea, only 1s 6d per lb., at ISAAC SIMMONS', 320, George-street, 3 doors from Hunter-street.

BURWOOD.—To persons seeking a Snug Retreat.—For SALE, a four-roomed COTTAGE, with large garden, cropped and well stocked with young bearing fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Enquire of D. ALDERTON, stores, Parramatta Road, Burwood.

FOR SALE, Thirty Tons best Forest Oak FIREWOOD, at twelve shillings per ton, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

DOGCART for SALE, cheap, and in good order. Apply Mint Lodge.

FOR SALE, a SPRING VAN and HARNESS. Apply to ROBERT CLOONEY, Dixon-street South.

A FAMILY OPEN CARRIAGE for HIRE, at CLARK'S Stables, 203, William-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class town HACKNEY, well-bred. Apply BETA, Post Office.

FOR SALE, a BILLIARD-BAGATELLE and BAGATELLE TABLE. N.B.—Any kind of repairing done to billiard and bagatelle tables. Enquire Parramatta-street, 37.

HORSES, Dogcarts, and Buggies always on HIRE. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES, Vehicles, &c.—Commissions executed for Buyers and Sellers. GIBSON'S Horse Agency Depot, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.—HOLT and ANGUS have just received a fine assortment of the above, comprising one and two seat wagons suitable for travelling and station purposes. Also, top and no top buggies of every description, on SALE at their Carriage Bazaar, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome thoroughbred MARE, five years old, by Old Waverley, broken to saddle and side-saddle; would be a valuable mare to breed from; price £20. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, next Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

EXCELLENT BAY MARE, Light American Waggon and Harness; price £40 the lot. GIBSON'S Depot.

PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, five years old; price £40. GIBSON'S Horse Agency Depot, Castlereagh-st.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, November 5th, 1863.